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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

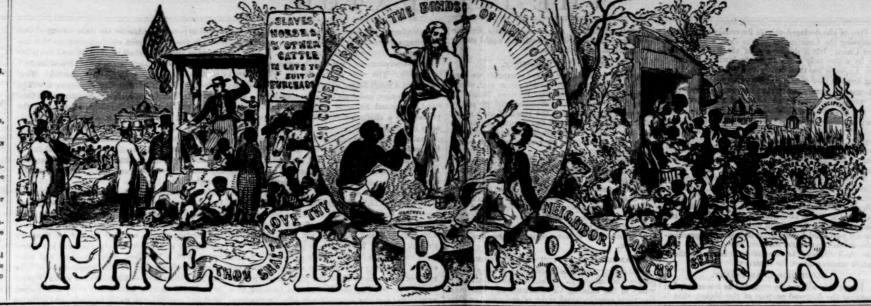
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LARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be eted (POST PAID) to the General Agent. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents per

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are chorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the papet, viz :- FRANCIS JACKBON, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND LICENSON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

The United States Constitution is "a covenant

with death, and an agreement with hell."

monarchies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever invested with such an odious and unjust privilege as that

of the separate and exclusive representation of less than half a million emers of slaves, in the Hall of this House, in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential man-

in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential man-sion? This investment of power in the ewners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged

order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government the community many than any order of the community o

ment thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the understanding of mankind. . . . It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name in

the language of national jurisprudence that can define it— no model in the records of ancient history, or in the politi-cal theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened. It

was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Conven-

tion from the Free States imagine or foresee what a sacri-fice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this conces-

VOL. XXXI. NO. 10.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1577.

sion."-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Refuge of Oppression.

EDIFYING CORRESPONDENCE!

The Boston Journal has been furnished with copies of two letters which have passed between Rev. Dr. Vinton, and Rev. Mr. Dehon of Charleston—viz. CHARLESTON, Jan. 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR-You have done me the favor of send-DEAR SIR—100 have done into the Christian and a copy of your sermon on "The Christian that body. We then the whole of its prised that the idea never occurred to you, that a its spirit: on like this, in which we of the South are described with the notorious abolitionist and infidel, Heary Ward Beecher, and in which, moreover, we are represented as self-willed rebels and traitors, sinning against God and our own consciences, is not likely to meet with a cordial reception in this latitude, or be regarded by us as satisfactory evidence of the kind and Christian feelings entertained to

sentiment of the lovers of their country in the Northern States.

But you do not read the sentiments aright, if you suppose that you of the South are classed with Henry Ward Beecher. We are speaking of principles, not of persons; and it is very possible that persons may be antagonistical, whose principles coincide. And thus we think it is that the independency of self-will and impatience, under law, and the readiness to sacrifice the dearest bonds of affiliation for the sake of a cherished idea, characterize the

Selections.

But I must pass from this topic. I am opposed But I must pass from this topic. I am opposed to compromise; because I believe the complaints, as stated by the members of this committee to have been brought before them, are utterly groundless, the approach remedies puerile. It does not and the proposed remedies puerile. It does not touch the matter in controversy. And here my learned friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) will The kinapper who che of the Per nit. T pardon me for saying that I have read, with great interest, his historical parallel to show that a strong and proud nation should not despise even trivial and groundless complaints. I do not so read the history of the Revolution of our fathers. I do not

beyond these trivial and groundless complaints, beyond these discontents that appear on the surface? What is there in this country, which is always a magazine, not merely of prepared fuel, but of the dryest powder, which a single spark might explode, to the destruction of this whole Confederacy?

THE HUMAN SACRIFICE!

Cleveland Offers a Victim !- The Union still Unsaved !!

In the U. S. House of Representatives, the House having under consideration the report from the Select Committee of Thirty-Three, a most forcible, eloquent and uncompromising speech was made by Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, of New York, one of the ablest men in We regret that we cannot find room for that body. We regret that we cannot find room for the whole of it in our columns, but here is a sample of its spirit:—

The following statements are condensed maining from the Cleveland papers, a few additional facts being added upon reliable testimony.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CASE.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CASE.

The victim just offered in Cleveland was a young woman, lately from Virginia, secretly married, a few months since, to a man now in Canada. Her farther account is, that she was brought into Pennsylvania in October last as a slave, but there learned that she could not be held as a slave, and so left her mistress, and fled to Cleveland. The kidnapper who claims her says he lives four miles from Wheeling, Va., and that his name is William S. Goshorn. The name of the poor unfortunate is Sarah Lucy Bagby.

The manner of the arrest is thus detailed in the evidence of Col. S. A. Abbey before the U. S. Commissioner:—

BY, AND DEAR BOOTHER—Have just received your better of Janc Broother. Your animal versions on the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are now steam on the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are now steam on the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are now steam on the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are now steam on the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are now steam on the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are now steam on the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are now steam of the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are now shown that he southers are the sound to so much circle and the christian of the christian of the "Christian Latt this day, one of Got's unchangeable laws that he who places are the sound to so much circle and the christian of the christian of the christian of the christian of the places are now shown that the christian day are now the "Christian Latt this day, one of the christian of the serious of the serious that the political attitude which should be carried, and make the question of the christian of the serious of t

S. Goshora's property, etc., and a bill of sale presented.

Hon. R. F. Spaulding then made a statement, that he believed that the woman could be proven to be free, if time was granted to get evidence from Wheeling. The case was adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. Hovey was commissioned to go to Wheeling, to procure evidence to show that she had been brought into Ohio by her owner. He returned a day sooner than expected, and the trial came off on Wednesday. The evidence went to show that she really had escaped. After the statements were read, as procured by Mr. Hovey, Judge Spaulding surrendered his client to the slave-catchers, and the Commissioner granted a warrant for her rendition.

The third processing of the autoparticular design from the contribution of con

ion is closed :-

"The order of the Court, therefore, is, that the The order of the Court, therefore, is, that the Sheriff forthwith discharge this woman from her imprisonment in the jail. When outside of the Jall, if he chooses to retain her in his custody as the agent of the Marshal, it is not the purpose of the Court to interfere with such ar-

The first sentence of the above is in reality the judicial decision of Judge Tilden upon the point presented for adjudication. All that preceded it was but the rehearsal of the reasons and facts which influenced that decision. The concluding sentence of the above paragraph, and which is a trifle more lengthy than the first, is his extra-judicial decision. of the above paragraph, and which is a trifle more lengthy than the first, is his extra-judicial decision upon a point not presented in the writ, not demanded at his hands, and which he was obliged to travel this aid and comfort to the slaveholder,—why he was thus officious in assuring the jailor of Lucy, that, also though he must not confine her in the jail, he need not loose his clutch upon her when he brought her outside of the prison walls,—is a mystery to which we can find no solution. His judicial decision amounted to nothing, one way or the other; and it was a thousand pities he was not content to send it unattended on its way to posterity, instead of attaching to it an assurance that gave strength and comfort to the hounds that had seized poor Lucy. It would have been otherwise, perhaps, had he taken counsel of his heart rather than his head.

The manner in which the decisions—both judicial and extra-judicial—were received by the U. S. Commissioner, and others interested in the case, may be gathered from the following statements made during the subsequent trial.

Commissioner White said the law of Congress provides that Marshals may make any arrangement to keep a prisoner, and he had a right to do so. Judge Tilden had been statute does not forbid the Sheriff keeping the prisoner. I still think my mittimus was right in directing that the prisoner be detained in the county jail.

The claimant has said that he wanted to see if the people of Cleveland would enforce the laws of the United States; that he did not care for her value.

The claimant has said that he wanted to see if the people of Cleveland would enforce the laws of the United States; that he did not care for her value. While she is detained by the Marshal's agent, a habeas corpus is issued, and she is discharged. He referred to the habeas corpus case of Bushnell, saying the Supreme Court refused it because the prisoner was in the hands of a competent Court. A Sheriff cannot take a vessel from the District Court until that Court was done with it.

Mr. Backus—May it please the Court, Judge Tilden did not discharge the prisoner at all, but said that, although the Sheriff could not detain her as Sheriff, he had full power to act as agent of the Marshal in his private capacity.

shal in his private capacity.

which tempted, but did not enslave, the woman. The Western Reserve has, or had, perhaps we should say, a terribly anti-slavery character in the South. It was the home of the junior John Brown and his companions, the City of Refuge for Coppock and Meriam, a very Fort Sumter of the anti-slavery garrison. If Cleveland, its chief city, should be captured,—if the Palmetto of slavery could there be made to supplant the banner of freedom,—glorious would be the slave-catcher's victory, and great the rejoicing throughout Slavedom!

Having received notice in advance of the purpose of Lucy's claimant, it would seem as though such notice ought to have raised up Abolitionists by the thousand, and made every drop of Yankee blood boil to hurl back the insulting defiance. But such was not the case. The professed Abolitionists of Cleveland showed as little pluck as the coon that came down at the first sight of Captain Scott.

The case presents some very remarkable features, from which conclusions have been drawn that may, or may not, be correct. The actors seemed to have had their parts assigned and studied well. Each part was perfect in itself, and the combination formed a perfect whole; and had the performance of the tragedy been advertised by posters, it is not sure but the announcement would have been headed, "By particular request." Some affirm their belief that the girl's whereabout was communicated to the master by citizens of Cleveland, and that the order for her arrest and delivery was pre-concerted. Others go further, and insist that the girl was sent to Cleve-

have spened and closed their doors to the admission subserviency, those who were willing to pay twice of fugitive slaves, until he felt constrained to settle down on the following decision, with which his opin-HOW THE ISSUE WAS MET.

It was evidently feared by those who had the legal management of the case, that Humanity would prove stronger than the Fugitive Slave Law, and outraged Justice vindicate itself by direct process from the Court of "Higher Law." Hence there was any amount of affectionate recommendations to the peo-ple to keep the peace, and plaintive appeals for the due observance of law and order; the pleaders seem-ingly oblivious to the fact that the law to be observed was worse than any which the Emperor of all the Russias ever gave to crushed Poland, and the order to be maintained more fraught with death to the hopes of Humanity than that which "reigned in Warsaw."

bopes of Humanity than that which "reigned in Warsaw."

On the day of the arrest, Judge Tilden said, "I enjoin it upon all, and especially upon these colored persons, that they wait for the sure and certain relief which law can afford, and I hope that they will do their duty and remain quiet."

If "the sure and certain relief which law can afford" was to be understood to apply to the case in hand, the hope thus extended must have seemed to all, hollow and baseless. For the expectation of bringing relief to a captive by and through the Fugitive Slave Law, is born of the saddest infatuation, and is a hope that is hopelessly insane. But if this "sure and certain relief" was to be distantly prospective, to be brought about by a due course of Republican legislation when the Fugitive Slave Law should be pruned of some of its least objectionable features, and so judiciously done "that its efficiency should not be impaired," then, too, this hope was hollow and baseless. And if Judge Tilden had been called upon to have given a reason for the faith in him resistant to the sure and certain relief." its properties of the faith in him resistant to the sure and certain relief."

then and there asked the Judge if he was not aware that, by the Dred Scott decision, their citizenship was denied them, and that, should they resort to law for redress, they would not be permitted to enter a a U. S. Court as plaintiffs; and have informed him that it seemed—whether so designed or not—yet un-der the circumstances it seemed an insult to enjoin them to "wait for the sure and certain relief which law can afford."

In Judge Spaulding's concluding speech he said: "While we do this in the city of Cleveland, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, and permit this poor piece of humanity to be taken, PEACEABLY, through our streets, and upon our railways, back to the land of bondage, will not the frantic South stay its parricidal arm? Will not our compromising legislators cry, 'Hold! enough!'"

Human rights are one the world over; and it is one of God's unchangeable laws that he who places a chain upon the limb of another, shall find the other end around his own neck. Had the Judge been as well versed in morals as in law, he would have per-

Cleveland chose the latter, and crystallized into actuality the empty, complimentary phrase of epistolary correspondence, "Your most obedient servant."

The father of the claimant of Lucy was so affected by the evidence of good feeling which was manifest upon the part of Cleveland, that his counsel obtained of the Commissioner permission for him to speak —a permission which, probably, would not have been granted to an Abolitionist. He did so, and his speech, as afterward licked into form by the reporter, is given as follows:—

"He said language would not express his greating."

It is certainly hopeful when even shame or morti-fication will induce a city or community to hide, as far as possible, its deeds of oppression and cruelty from the public gaze!

AN INSULT TO CLEVELAND. The spirit of this whole atrocity is revealed in the following editorial article from the *Leader* of the 22d

of January :--

"The appointment of the corps of special deputics, whom Marshal Johnson yesterday swore into office, was a gross insult to Cleveland, and is so considered by all the better portion of our citizens. They do not feel aggrieved that fifty-five men were appointed to preserve the peace, but that fifty-five men were appointed and invested with office, a majority of whom had no more idea of the duties pertaining to their post than to swing a club, and knock down every colored man they could find. If deputies were to be appointed, why, in the name of all that is decent, could not men be called who had some respect for themselves and for the honor of the city, as well as for the strict enforcement of the law? If the call had been made, fifty, or one hundred, or one hundred and fifty business men could have been found, who would guarantee to preserve the peace; and who would not have been themselves disturbers of the peace.
"Instead of this, what was done yesterday? One of these deputies struck a negro, not two feet distant

selves disturbers of the peace.

"Instead of this, what was done yesterday? One of these deputies struck a negro, not two feet distant from him, not with his fist, but with a slung shot. Another of these deputies knocked an unoftending negro down, and was its the act of striking him again with a club, when one of the city police stopped the blow. Others of the deputies, whose chief delight is to get into a fight, could not miss the "glorious opportunity;" they, therefore, would surround a quiet, unoffending negro, jeer, push and hustle him until he was forced to defend himself, when they would knock him down and arrest him! One party thus surrounded a colored man who was looking on the crowd, and hustled him until an officer arrested him, (not them,) and took him off to jail! We saw, ourselves, a deputy knock a man down with a club, (the man was running, with the rest of the crowd, away from the officers,) and then hit him another heavy and cowardly blow after he was down. A Democrat who was a witness of the scene tells us that a party surrounded a colored woman, and teased and pushed her until she pulled a handful of snuff out of her pocket, and threw it at them; instantly, a score of deputies pounced upon her as if she was a with beast and bore her off to iail.

handful of shulf out of her pocket, and threw it at them; instantly, a score of deputies pounced upon her as if she was a wild beast, and bore her off to jail. "Such are some of the official schools of these officers. In Heaven's name, if we are to have an infamous law forced upon us, let it be done in a Christian manner, (1) and not by rogues who will cram it down our throats as they would a brother fighter's teeth! Some of these men have been inmarks of our jails and prisons." men have been inmates of our jails and prisons. COMMENT ON THE ABOVE.

So, it seems, the emissaries of slavery appreciated their own work, and chose their tools accordingly. But why so indignant at the poor miscreants who were promoted to the honor of policemen for the occasion? It was very natural that the colored people, seeing what was done and doing to one of their own sisters, should show resentment, and even resistance. And it surely was not less natural that the newly commissioned officials should seek to magnify their honorable position, by knocking down colored men with their fists, with "clubs and slung shot," and "knocking them after they were down," and "teasing and pushing colored women," till they too resented, and then "pouncing upon them, and bearing them off to jail"! All this should have been expected.

expected.

But these "appointments" were no "insult to Cleveland!" No indeed! The presence of the kidnappers there at all would have been a horrible "insult to Cleveland," had not so many officials, high and low, and citizens of all classes and parties, accepted them as "gentlemen," and worthy company for themselves, as well as Hotel guests.

What was the knocking down of a few colored men, or temporarily imprisoning a few women, com-

what was the knocking down of a few colored men, or temporarily imprisoning a few women, compared to the more awful outrage of consigning to dreary, interminable bondage, a poor, friendless, unfortunate young creature, under the paltry pretext of "paying homage to constitutional law"?—as witness the reported proceedings following.

JUDGE SPAULDING PROSTRATE.

Judge Spaulding said :-

"We are this day offering to the majesty of Constitutional Law, a homage that takes with it a virtual surrender of the finest feelings of our nature; . . . and is, I almost said, the contravention of a Christian's duty to his God!"

And at the close of the proceedings, the claim of the kidnapper having been allowed and his prey surrendered to him, William Slade, Esq., son of the late Governor Slade, of Vermont, offered resolutions, declaring that, however repugnant the Fugitive Slave Law may be, the people of Cleveland will never resist it by force, nor allow it to be resisted!

Judge Spaulding objected to the resolutions, but moved,

while the blood of the devoted victim is shed, and while the blood of the devoted victim is shed, and the fire kindled. Would he doom his own daughter to such a fate, for such a cause? Would he give her, body, spirit, beauty, chastity, health, culture, accomplishments, all, and her children after herwould he give such a price to save this Union? to would be give such a price to save this Union? to save any Union, Constitution or Government, that ever blessed or cursed mankind? Let him look on his daughters in all their maiden loveliness, and answer! And if he decline the price, let him recall who it was that said, "WITH WHAT MEASURE YE METE, IT SHALL BE MEASURED TO TOU AGAIN. CONDUCTOR CLELAND.

It would hardly be necessary to speak of the at-tempted rescue, except for the action of one of the railroad officials. At Lima, two or three hundred men assembled for the purpose of demonstrating the spirit of '26; but the Conductor who had charge of the train which was conveying Lucy into slavery, with great presence of mind and admirable tact avoided a rescree by dashing past without the usual stop, regardless of the rights of passengers, except those who were from Virginia. It is said that he even work! For this he was presented with what is alleged to be "a gold-headed cane," bearing the foling inscription :-

"Honor to whom honor is due." "Presented to W. C. Cleland, Esq., by the law-abiding citizens of Alliance, Ohio, as a testimonial of their appreciation for the manner in which he conducted appreciation for the manner in which he conducted his train, January 24th, 1861, in passing Fort Lima, C. & P. R. R., with the fugitive 'Lucy,' thus avoiding bloodshed and disgrace, and securing the ends of jus-tice (!) and law."—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRES. LINCOLN.

DELIVERED MARCH 4, 1861.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States prescribed by the Constitution of the Children to be taken by the President before he enters on execution of the duties of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. THE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH NOT ENDANGERED.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of thern States, that he the accession of a Republican administration their property and their perma-nent peace and security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such appre-hension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the lished speeches of him who now addresses you do but quote from one of those speeches when I de-clare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful se who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them; and, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to ane, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now

Resolved. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as the greatest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and, in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most con-clusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to. endangered by the new incoming administration. Add to this, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

THE RENDITION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES A CONSTI-TUTIONAL OBLIGATION.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I' now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:-

or labor may be due.

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intened by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-givers is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the protection of this class spring all our constitution that slaves whose cases come within the that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their tional controversies, and we divide upon them into oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done; and should any one in any case be content that his oath should go un-kept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW SHOULD BE HUMANE. Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and mane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a see man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? and might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guaranties that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?

I take the official oath to-day with no mental res-

ervations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those. acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held

THE UNION PERPETUAL.

It is seventy-two years since the first inaugura-tion of a President under our national Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal ral Union, heretofore only menaced, is now for

y attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is per-petual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper even had a provision in its organic law for its own termihad a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instru-

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably namade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate or break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully

rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the them thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confede-ration in 1778, and finally in 1787.

SECESSION INSURRECTIONARY - THE UNION UN BROKEN - THE LAWS WILL BE EXECUTED. It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union—that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, accord-

circumstances. herefore consider that in view of the Constitu-I therefore consider that in view of the Constitu-tion and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Con-stitution itself expressly enforces upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American peo-ple, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authori-tative manner direct the contrary.

BLOODSHED UNNECESSARY. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the THE FORTS TO BE HELD AND THE REVENUE COL-

occupy and possess the property and places belong-ing to the government, and collect the duties on imports; but, beyond what may be necessary for objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

THE FEDERAL OFFICES IN THE DISTURBED STATES. Where hostility to the United States in any interior territory shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among people that object. While the strict legal right may exist for the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt the property of the strict legal right may exist for the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt the property in the strict legal right may exist for the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt the strict legal right may be invitating, and so nearly income the second legal to the strict legal right may be invitating, and so nearly income the second legal to the strict legal right may be invitating, and so nearly income the second legal right may be successed to the second legal right may be successful to the second legal rig to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly im-practicable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

POSTAL FACILITIES TO BE CONTINUED. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought

and reflection. course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a do with it. His duty is to administer the preview and a hone to a peaceful solution of the nation uble and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

APPEAL FOR THE UNION.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there should be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes would it not be well to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the com-mission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all Con-

stitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority should

deprive a minority of any clearly written constitu-tional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution; it certainly would, if such right were a vital one. But such is not the case; all the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negatives, guaranties and prohibitions in the Constitution, that con-"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service; labor way be due; the party to whom such services in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate to every question which may occur in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate to every question which may occur in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate to every question which may occur in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate to every question which may occur in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate to every question which may occur in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate to every question which may occur in practical administration. pate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by Na-

or the other

SECESSION A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

If a minority in such a case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority re-

fuses to be controlled by such minority.

For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily second gain, precisely as a portion of the present Union ow claims to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such-perfect exact temper of doing this. Is there such periodical dentity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinion and

with the deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiment, is the only true sovereign of a free peo-ple. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all

THE SPHERE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit; while they are also entitled to very high respect and considera-tion in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to departments of that particular case, with the chance that it may become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in

cisions to political purposes. THE REAL DISPUTE.

One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any laws can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry, legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases, after a separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately rovived

One of the declared objects for ordaining and es- without restriction in one section, while fugitive

SEPARATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this; they cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse—either amicable or bostile relations—must continue between them.

continue between them.

Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more or more satisfactory after separation advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among the contract of the co friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the idenstions, as to terms of intercon upon you.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and partirate citizens are desirons of having the and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the

The power confided to me will be used to hold, the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the cupy and possess the property and places belongshould, under existing circumstances, favor, it than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforde people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take proposition originated by others not especies for the purpose, and which might precisely such as they wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what said, I now depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied Constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

THE PEOPLE THE SOURCE OF POWER AND JUSTICE The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this alone, if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world, in our present differences? Is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations will, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great will surely prevail by the judgment of this tribunal—the American people.

By the frame of the government under which w live, the same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little o their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain virtue and vigilance, no adminis-tration of any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously impair the government in the short space of four years.

REFLECTION INVOKED-THE ISSUE IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time. But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now disand on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration has no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you, who are dissatisfied, right side in the dispute, there still is no

single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, reliance on Him who has never yet for m, Christianity, and a firm favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil All members of Congress the whole Constitution—to the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slate whole Constitution—to the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. When the Territories is the momentum sense of the constitution does not expressly say. The Constitution does not expressly say to have no conflict without yourselves being the aggressors. You have no conflict without powerful to the constitution does not expressly say. aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the ost solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but riends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our of affection. The mystic call of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chords of Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Since the inauguration of the American govern nent, in 1789, no fourth of March, in the extened line of the Presidency, has been crowded with such conflicting hopes and fears, on the part of the nation, as that of Monday last. Millions waited in almost breathless suspense to hear the first telegram from Washingon, sent after the meridian of that day. It was problematical as to what might happen,-and many apprehended the worst,-whether the capital might not after all, witness the commencement of that civil war which for weeks has hourly threatened, through the perfidy of Southern traitors, to deluge the land in blood; whether there would be a successful inauguation of the new President, or his life taken by the hands of assassins, notwithstanding all the military precautions of Gen. Scott; and what, in case of no attempt to interfere with the inaugural programme, would be the tone and purport of Pres. Lincoln's address, in relation to the new "Southern Confede racy," and its treasonable attitude and assumption No such day of feverish anxiety was ever before pass ed by the American people. Fortunately, their sus-pense was not long continued. Before the sun went down, by the almost miraculous powers of the tele graphic system, they were put in possession of all the facts they so much desired to learn-namely, that no coup d'état was attempted, no act of violence committed, but the inaugural ceremonies were performed with dignity and impressiveness in the presence of an approving multitude, drawn together from the rehis view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. motest parts of the country, and the language of the It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to reditical purposes. to avoid the shedding of blood in civil strife. A night of profoundest satisfaction and repose followed that

uire much space to express.

Next—his argument against Southern secessionists is compact and conclusive; for as they have no wrongs to complain of under the Constitution, and as they pretend to no conscientious scruples in regard to any of its provisions, they find no justification for their course either on patriotic grounds, or in the martyr spirit which will not consent to unrighteousness. All their treasonable acts have been consummated under the administration of their own choice!

This is undeniable. Such was not the revolutionary is allowed to exist, Northern cilizens will consume to the scourged, involved, ynder discussion, the sound to exist, Northern cilizens will consumer to the scourged, involved, and driven to the scourged, involved, and driven to the sound to the Constitution, to the contrary, notwithstanding!

Mr. Lincoln says—"A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofare only menaced, is now formidably attempted." Aside from arguing the illegality of society of the second of the flag, and run up a State flag of defiance in its stead,—
these are crimes of gigantic magnitude, which admit
of no extenuation or atonement; and he who, intelligently conversant with them, does not brand them as
the blackest treason, is himself a traitor at heart, and
doubly to be detested if he pretends to have any confor the preservation of the Union.

States:—
"I consider that, in view of the Constitution and the
laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself enjoins upon
me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in
all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty
on my part, and shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful marters, the American people; shall with
hold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct

No party was ever more loyal to the Constitution, as interpreted for seventy years by the nation, than the Republican party. So far from attempting to meddle, by legislation or otherwise, with slavery in the Southern States, it has not sought even the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, (which Congress has the right to repeal, if it had the right to enact,) nor the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, (over which the jurisdiction of Congress is absolute,) but has confined itself to one issue—the non-territorial. which the jurisdiction of Congress is absolute,) but the same of among the people anywater. has confined itself to one issue—the non-territorial Now, this is the nub of the whole controversy. On property-no trampling upon the national flag.

party. Our well-known motto is, "No Union with neous level of Southern treason! But it does not want Slaveholders!"

Mr. Lincoln in his inaugural address. Wherein does enforcement of the laws," under a Republican adminisit differ from that of the old Whig or the old Demo- tration, after the pattern of Washington and Jefferson fear from such a party as this? And how can its does he beseechingly say to the traitorstriumph furnish a shadow of justification for the rebel- "In your hands, my diseatisfied [diseatisfied !] fellow-

-respecting that thoroughly inhuman and most revolting business, the surrendering of fugitive slaves by the people of the North! After quoting the constitutional rather laugh his oath to scorn? Are they not hourly clause, he says :-

"It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, this provision, as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimum."

Lent and flagitious aggressors in stealing the property and firing upon the flag of the country, instituting a hostile government, and arming themselves for a deadly conflict which they are eager to wage! One party or the other must give way—which shall it be! In vain does the President tell them, "We are not are unanimum."

validity. Whoever returns, or consents to return, to be repaired-it is the result of the "irrepressible a fugitive slave to the clutches of his master, is in conflict" between Justice and Oppression, Right and the sight of God an accomplice in man-stealing. To Wrong, which admits of no conciliation or comprothis extent Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party are guilty. We are equally shocked and surprised that he should gratuitously parade this infamous pledge in his inaugural address. Nor is it any atonement when STATES, in the spirit of Abraham and Lot. The

guards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurispru-dence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well, at and immunities of citizens in the several States'

These safeguards of liberty ought indeed to be provided-not merely "that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave," but that no fugitive should ever be carried back to bondage. The right of one man to freedom is by creation and destiny the right of every other; and President Lincoln has no better claim to be protected than any of the hunted refugees in the Dismal Swamp. He seems to have no bowels of mercy, under the Constitution, for those who are specially commiserated and aided on their way. He the more effectual! And yet he is the man-Union! Surely, they must be desperately hard to 'conciliate "1 To Mr. Lincoln it is no objection that Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppressi the Constitution enjoins the delivering up of the hunted fugitive; to us that obligation makes it "a fire. As if anxious to perpetuate the thraldom of the fraternally tells the factious South that, in case of her withdrawal from the Union, "fugitives would not be surrendered at all " by the North! Then let such a Union be dissolved to-day, by mutual agreement! And when he further says—"All the protection which, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as Bugle, of the legal rendition of a fugitive slave girl i cheerfully to one section as another"-by those preg. the city of Cleveland, and by Republican hands, as a nant words, "for whatever cause," he means, beyond a peradventure, the suppression of any slave insurrection which promises to give freedom to the struggling Hear what Judge Spaulding, a high professing anti-slansurgents! Another provision of the Constitution, making it "an agreement with hell," and therefore to be annulled and repudiated. What a mockery is his language, in this view, when he says—"Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties"! What moral confusion and darkness "Hold! sensuch!" Will not our compromising legislators crs. to be annulled and repudiated. What a mockery is competent to adjust in the best way all our present arm? Will not 'Hold! enough!' have we here! Doubtless, some credit is due to Mr. Lincoln that he

is anxious to have "the safeguards of liberty" pro-(in view of, though he does not distinctly allude to, Child et als., against any ch cra citizens guildless of any offence, that "It might pages of ordinary manuscript.

Presenting to our readers his inaugural address in be well to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privipreceding columns, they will make their own criticism upon it, leaving us a similar privilege.

In the first place, as a whole, it is commendable for its brevity. The state of the country would have warranted a much longer address; but Mr. Lincoln is no word-monger, and deats in no circumlocution. His mind is clear and his style simple; so that he com- stitution or the laws has ever been regarded by the presses into a single sentence what others would re- slave-driving oligarchy in opposition to their satanic Next—bls argument against Southern secessionists will; and while their terrible system of blood and eruelty is allowed to exist, Northern cltizens will concentrate and content and conten

This is undeniable. Such was not the revolutionary ical conduct of the seceding States! A Southern struggle of 1776. It has not been possible for the Republican party to do any wrong against the South,
even if it had any disposition to do so, because the
reins of government have but just passed into its
hands. To break up the Union on a pretence or a suspicion of foul play, -perfidiously seize fortifications, mint and custom house within its reach-and declaring arsenals, and millions of other property belonging to an eternal separation—is simply described as "an atthe United States,-obstruct the collection of revenue, tempted disruption of the Federal Union "-formidable or use it for treasonable purposes,-fire upon a na- indeed, but characterized by no fitting terms. Howtional steam-ship, and endeavor to sink it, while ever, in one thing he is explicit-and less he could not obeying legitimate orders,—strike down the American say, in fidelity to his oath as President of the United flag, and run up a State flag of defiance in its stead,— States:—

extension of slavery. In this struggle, the spirit of this depends whether there be a Union and a national freedom has at last triumphed; but had it been other- government, as hitherto, or nothing but a dismemwise-had Mr. Bell, or Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Breckin- bered confederacy. This is what the Southern traitors ridge been elected, instead of Mr. Lincoln-there and their Northern accomplices impudently denounce would have been no Northern secession-no factious as "coercion," and "a declaration of war"! Yes, the resistance to the government-no plunder of public very party (Bell and Everett) that took for its motto, and ostentatiously flaunted it in the face of every one We volunteer this testimony in behalf of the Re- before the election, "The Union, the Constitution publican party as an act of justice, and not because the Enforcement of the Laws," now brands this doctrine we are in affiliation with it. Those who represent it as murderous in the extreme, and insists on allowing as "Garrisonian" in its position or purpose, are the traitors to have their own way, no matter what guilty of a double calumny. Under the Constitution, the consequences may be! Villanous party! Rotten it is willing to execute all the pro-slavery compro- with hypocrisy, and inspired by a murderous maligmises of that instrument to the fullest extent; and nity unexampled in the history of party strife! It here we take issue with it, as with the Democratic wants the North to "conciliate," down to the subterra-

Mr. Lincoln to be the President of the United States; The position of the Republican party, on this sub- and it prefers the triumph of sedition and piracy at very truthfully and most explicitly defined by the South to "the Union, the Constitution, and the

cratic party, so far as non-intervention with slavery at How is it possible that the President can be deluded the South, or the recapture of fugitives slaves, or the into the belief that "there need to be no bloodshed or suppression of slave insurrections, or the three-fifths representation, is concerned? As if this were not Does not the Southern confederacy stand ready to enough, the party, in its Chicago platform, -after re- meet his first effort to execute those laws within its ognizing "the right of each State to order and con- domains, by the bloody arbitrament of war on their trol its own domestic institutions, according to its own part? And do not the border Slave States stand in a judgment exclusively,"-goes out of its way to "de. bullying attitude, threatening to make common cause nce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any with the seceding States, if any "coercion" is at-State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as THE tempted by the new administration? Either blood GREATEST OF CRIMES"! This is a cruel stigma cast must flow like water, or Mr. Lincoln and the North upon the memory of John Brown and his martyr-as- must back down, and confess that the American Union ociates at Harper's Ferry. What has the South to is dissolved beyond the power of restoration. In vain

lious movement of the seven confederated States, now in open hostility to the Union?

See what Mr. Lincoln says in his address—an address, remember! to be read by all the civilized world have no confict, without heing your relevant to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

Will they give any heed to this? Will they not committing overt acts of treason? Are they not inso-Very true, but such oaths are impious, and of no manner! The breach is natural, inevitable, and not "covenant with death" must be annulled, the "agreement with hell" must no longer stand. (1) It is a sin, a snare, a delusion, a terrible curse, to attempt to perpetuate it. God wills its immediate and e the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges times of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges. with all her dread responsibilities resting upon her own head. In that case, she cannot long uphold her tottering slave system-speedy emancipation will follow-and the final result will be the formation of a Union stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one in spirit, in purpose, in glorious freedom, the bitter past forgotten, and the future full of richest promise!

(1) "For the Lord spake thus to me with a strong hand, and instructed me that I should not walk in the way of this seeking their liberty by flight, and who deserve to be people, saying, Say ye not, A COMPRDENACY, to all them to whom this people shall say, A CONFEDERACY : polither fear would modify the Fugitive Slave Law, (so he said ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of hosts before his nomination,) but only to make its operation himself; and he shall be for a sanctuary. nirabile sociate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in dicts !- whose election causes seven of the slavehold- pieces; gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces; ing States to revolt, and in hot haste withdraw from take counsel together, and it shall not stand : for God is WITH US. . . Thus saith the Holy One of Israel perverseness, and stay thereon: therefore THIS INIQUITY shall be to you as a breach ready to fall, swelling out in a covenant with death," to be given to the consuming fire. As if anxious to perpetuate the thraidom of the ons already in bondage, he admonishingly and your agreement with hell shall not stand : whon the overflowing seourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. Now therefore be yet not mockers, lest your bands be made strong.'- [See Isaian, viii., xxx., and xxviii. chapters.]

"THE HUMAN SACRIFICE." Several columns of consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can our present number are occupied with a heart-moving oiven, will be cheerfully given to all the States but most humiliating account, from the Anti-Slavery peace-offering to the traitors and brigands of the South. This is one of the fruits of this unhallowed Union. very man of many years standing, said in his conclud-

O, sickening exhibition!

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL. In the Massachusetts vided for free colored persons; and, also, that he ven- House of Representatives on Tuesday last, a very able tures to suggest, what no other President has yet done, and elaborate petition was presented of David Lee inge in the Personal Libthe numberless and most revolting outrages that have crty Law, and ordered to be printed. The document been inflicted by the Southern harbarians upon North. covers 27 closely written pages - equal to about 70

ROASTING A MAN ALIVE. Within a year me Southern member of Congress nied that any such brutality had er defined that any such brutality had everbe in at the South as burning a negro alive, stances have been shown, and another in Harris county Enterprise, in Georgia, a cently occurred. It is as follows:—

on the morning of the 14th instant three hours before day, during the a drage N. Middlebrook,—who resides so miles north of this place, his house was it tered by some person battering the door do axe, Mrs. Middlebrook and two or three so xe, Mrs. Middlebrook and two or three smalled eing the only occupants of the house. The noise awakening the lady, she shalled the ler, and was answered, after hailing the seem with the threat, that if she did not hush, in with the threat, that if she did not he kill her, and he immediately sprang to grasped Mrs. M. by the threat, lifted he carried her across the yard, and three fence, where he continued to abuse shameful manner, until a couple of not the promise of the propriets tity of the perpetrator of the deer lieved it to be a negro man na ty of Mr. Abel Nelson, Sen. Mr. John Middlebrook. Dog the track was pursued to a neighboring the boy George had a wife, and the dence of Mr. John Middlebrook. cumstances, it was thought advisable gro, which was done, and after an gro, which was done, and after an in-fore a Justice of the Peace, he was do and placed in the jail in this place, as a await his trial at the April term of our 8 the jail, and execute him in defiance of tion. Our efficient Sheriff, Major H with most of our citizens, remo to guarantee the safe-ke gest, and our citizens proposed to guard it and day, but all to no purpose. There we They rushed to the jail, and, oner out, carrying him about tw where they chained him to a

We understand that the negro protested his in cence with his last breath, though to confess."

Among the many reasons why the abolition of sh very is needful for the prosperity of our country, one is the fearful amount of falsehood which constr appears in speeches and writings, payer and sermons, in relation to that system. North ern people as well as Southern shut their eyes to the obvious concomitants of slavery, that they may excus emselves from the duty of opposing it.

During the past year, we have had reported for outhern papers, instances of the burning alive of slaves, certainly averaging one a month, circulating our Northern press. Like the one above men ed-and like the eminently atrocious case which are curred in 1859, of a slave-woman, a member of Rev. Mr. Byington's mission church in the Choctaw nation, being burnt alive on Sanday, at the instigation of her mistress, also a member of the same church-most of the victims seem to have suffered these outrages merely on suspicion, no offence having been either confesse by them or proved against them. Yet a New England man, writing (in the New York Observer of last week) an article on "Cruel and Unusual Punishmens gratulates his readers on the existence of an aricle in the U. S. Constitution forbidding such punisments, and thus, as he represents, securing the prople of this country against them. After describing punishments of this sort fermely

nflicted in England, and candidly admitting that come such were formerly inflicted in this country "while the alem witchcraft excitement was raging," and "dung the early part of the last century," this writer ji usly concludes that-" There is occasion for mi tude that cruel and unusual punishments can no long be inflicted, and that the death-penalty is only inflicts upon those criminals for whose punishment it va cially appointed by God himself." The editorial columns of the Observer, in the same

amber, report and comment upon "Fresh Ostrajes in Syria " but have nothing to say against the holding and breeding, buying and selling, flogging and burning of slaves in our own country !- c. K. V

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND ITS VICTIMS. RO vised and enlarged edition. New York: 1861-

This highly valuable tract, the first instalment of which was issued some years ago, has been revised with great care, by its author, Rev. Samuel May, Jr. original size, and improved by the addition of an in ex, and of sundry comments and historical references.

It gives a synopsis and history of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was well called, by the New York Enning Post, "An Act for the Encouragement of Kid apping." It gives a full analysis of the votes by which that act was passed in both houses of Congress, chronicling the names of the principal persons who framed and advocated, and of all who supported a and naming also those members from the Northen States who evaded the vote by absence or silence, and thus made themselves responsible, equally with the oters, for this greatest disgrace of our The tract then proceeds to record the cases of the

rictims under this infamous law, as far as these an gathered from the newspapers, of all parties sal all sections of the country. The names, dates, plans and circumstances of these transactions are preand the sources of the original records are carefully referred to, enabling those who wish to trace out the individual cases, to do so. This carefully prepared record of ten years of the Fugitive Slave Law reveals the disgraceful facts, 1

the number of fugitives arrested and then set fire, rescued, is so insignificant as barely to form a feature the case; while the number of ACTUALLY PRIN persons stolen, kidnapped, and hurried into slaver) from the Northern States, is to be counted by his Now that a new President of the United States last

commenced his reign by proclaiming his purpose it execute this atrocious law-announcing at the seas time that he has "no inclination" to interfere with the oppression which now reigns in the slave States, all that he has "no objection" to a new enactment, mint the Constitutional support of slavery "express adding recuble"-it is highly desirable that a tract like this should be extensively circulated and carefully real It is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Red man St., New York: 107 North Fifth St, Flind phia: 15 Steuben St., Albany: and 221 Washington St., Boston. Price, 121 cents single, \$10 per be

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET. The President nomine ted, and the Senate confirmed, on Tuesday, the filler. ing gentlemen as members of his Cabinet:-Secretary of State-William H. Sewaps, of Set

ork.
Secretary of the Treasury—Salmox P. Chast, & Secretary of War-Simon Cameron, of Principal Secretary of the Navy-Gideon Wells, of Os-

Postmaster General - MONIGOMERY BLAIR, 6 Maryland.
Secretary of the Interior-Calen B. Seite, d'li Attorney General-Edward Bates, of Misses.

This is a strong Cabinet, and will doubtless post generally acceptable to the country.

Rev. Charles Beecher of Georgetovs, ermon at the Music Hall last Sunday, vell that now, even while God was dealing his judgments for our national sin of slaveholding. men were setting themselves to mould the past calf of Compromise.

MA THE COL

Letter of RESPECT your supp on the imp what Gov tionary atti States, wh ment, and hands, are

the King a to subvert similar De I was pa of the me then kill i pease the Governme rights, live York. It tism, if no just enoug quiet him We are York not 6

nor of the 470,000 m ion. Are whose inn not yet di ment,-of repeal of a I hold th tional obli quired to do Is that New York paper ! If professing Mr. Sinc

"Being is coyed me or rounded me each man is made united deman on the way by the moduling parker! Quids my sight ar my eyes b threate of i They too reached the and as I did not be the moduling the moved my have said) : they dared again, to th appearance ing with m tampered with. Har pelled me, it the ground they lashed NINE-TAIL This treats face by a hend of a pithey permit then told in ten yards st started—I i I jumped a

got far ou take him s in pieces b "In correlair, by rethe inflictic of the mem Savannah."
"Anothe rested at the also, escape widowed in injured that he was a we ciently rec Then fo

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W. I. Rey merchant, difficulty. But, sir brutality i R. I. Sher Pulaski H vannahcity, who "The vi and respect

accusation to sit at I was ordere questly, or him, took ped him, to They then life dependent of the hea him upon and on Sat Are not worth not Ought the manded, the Cons as good a a right t Union we

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guess no You a not be, w They wi Slavery n Union. This been fest till, like is belchi the foun We c

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as best t the safe ithin a year or two, gress has indignantly ad ever been indulged gro alive. Many inother is given in the eorgin, as having re-

sable to arrest the ner an investigation ber an investigation of our Superior Court.

Crowd of men from large, and made known large, and made known large, and made known on ance of law or opposition of the period of the present of the prese

ty the abolition of sla-ty of our country, one chood which constantd writings, prayers that system. Northshut their eyes to the , that they may excuse posing it.

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the burning alive of a month, circulating se one above mentio trocious case which se man, a member of Rev in the Choctaw nation t the instigation of he me church-most of the these outrages merely been either confessed n. Yet a New England Observer of last week nusual Punishments e existence of an artirbidding such punishents, securing the peo of this sort formerly ly admitting that some

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pon "Fresh Outrages ay against the holding ng, flogging and burn y!-c. k. w.

New York: 1861-

the first instalment of ago, has been revised, Rev. Samuel May, Jr., nearly four times its the addition of an ind historical references. of the Fugitive Slave y the New York Ere ncouragement of Kidlysis of the votes by th houses of Congress, principal persons who rs from the Northern absence or silence, and ible, equally with the record the cases of the w, as far as these can bers, of all parties and

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the United States has aiming his purpose to mouncing at the same "to interfere with the the slave States, and iew enactment, making very "express and irrethat a tract like this and carefully read. avery Offices, 5 Beek-h Fifth St., Philadeland 221 Washington single, \$10 per hun-

he President nomina n Tuesday, the followis Cabinet:—
H. SEWAPP, of New SAINON P. CHASE, of AMERON, of Pennsyl-ON WELLES, of Con-GONERT BLAIR, of LEB B. SMITH, of In-

BATES, of Missouri. will doubtless provi

Georgetown, in his t Sunday, well said lealing his retributive of slaveholding, some to mould the golden THE CONFLICT BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

Letter of C. Robinson to His Excellency Gov. Morgan.

RESPECTED SIR-Suffer a humble citizen, one of your supporters and constituents, to address you in elation to your late message, generally and especially, on the important national subject discussed in closing. I had been looking with considerable anxiety to see what Governor Morgan would say on the revoluionary attitude of South Carolina and other Southern States, which, being parties in forming the Government, and having its administration in their own ands, are plotting to overthrow it-aping the Declaeation of Independence with the same propriety that

to subvert their own government, and then to publish a similar Declaration.

I was pained, if not mortified, in reading that part of the message, recommending the repeal of a dead law, defunct twenty years—to galvanize it into life, then kill it again-done only, it seems to me, to appease the wrath of the plantation bullies, from the of their being ejected from power in the Federal Government, without requiring them to respect the lives, liberty and property of citizens of New York. It looks to me like a great stretch of conservatism, if not timidity. Like a petulant boy whipped

the King and Parliament of England would have done

quiet him! We are constantly told by the papers, that Northern citizens are not safe in a Slave State, those of New York not excepted. I hoped to hear from the Governor of the "Empire State," backed with an army of 470,000 men, something emphatic on this vital question. Are not the liberties and lives of our citizens,whose innocent blood, shed by brutal violence, and not yet dried on Southern soil, is crying for atonenent,-of as much importance to us, at least, as the ranged of an old dead law is to them !

just enough to madden him-then give sugar candy to

hold that, if we have departed from our constitu tional obligations, we should return; and they be re-

s that statement true, as published in the weekly New York Tribune of Dec. 8, 1860, and the brutalities committed on Northern citizens, recorded in the same paper? If so, it is a black line indeed, in a country ofessing to be governed by constitution and laws. Mr. Sinclair deposes and says :-

"Being in the city of Savannah, Georgia, a man "Being in the city of Savannah, Georgia, a man deoyel me out of my hotel, when about thirty men surreunded me. Each man drew a revolver and bowie-knife;
each man vehemently demanded my company; and each
man make it his duty to see that I complied with their
united demand. Powerless, I was dragged along the streets.
On the way to a place of torture, I was constantly assailed
by the most blasphemous and obscene epithets, the mod
dwellan particularly on the fact that I was a New York Yenker! Quids of tobucco were thrown into my eyes, blinding
my sight and causing intense pain. My efforts to relieve
my eyes brought blows from the butt of a pistol and
threats of instant death. hreats of instant death.

They took me through the streets, on and on, till we

reached the City Park. There they ordered me to undress, and as I did not deem it desirable to obey, they forcibly removed my coat, pants, and even my under clothing. In vain did I (declare that I am an American citizen, he might have said) appeal to the police, both mounted and on foot; they dared not interfere. I then appealed, again and again, to the leaders of the gang, who were, to all external appearances, gentlemen, to know why they were thus dealing with me. And the only reply would be, that I had tannered with slaves—a charge utterly unfounded in ing with me. And the only reply would be, that I had tampered with slaves—a charge utterly unfounded in truth. Having torn my elothes from my body, they compelled me, first to kneel, and then forced me to lie upon the ground, my face being turned downward: whereupon they lashed me with exceeding severity with a CAT-O'NINE-TAILS! bruising the skin, lacerating the flesh, and causing sensations, such as I never before experienced. This treatment was varied by an occasional kick in the face by a heavy foot, or a rap on the head with the buttend of a pistol. After they had finished their castigations, they permitted me to put on my tattered garments, and then told me to run for my life; that they would give me ten yards start, after which, they should fire upon me. ten yards start, after which, they should fire upon me. I started—I run—they pointed their revolvers and shouted I jumped a fence, and they yelled with rage."

The sequel was that, after many hazardous painful experiences, he was hid away in the hold of the Alabama, ready to sail for New York, "till they got far out to sea"-Captain Shenck daring not to ake him aboard publicly, lest his ship should be torn in pieces by the mob!

"In corroboration of the foregoing statement, Mr. Sir lair, by request, showed the yet unhealed cores made by he infliction of the cat-o'-nine-tails, the boots and pistols of the members of the vigilance committee of the city of saranah."

annah."
Another victim of these lawless outrages, who was ar-"Another victim of these lawless outrages, who was arrested at the same time, and treated in the same manner
also, escaped with his life, and reached the house of his
widowed mother in this city, on Tuesday. He is so badly
injured that he has been confined to his bed ever since.
Ile was a weak and rather delicate man. When he is sufficiently recovered to do so, he will relate the particulars
of the outrages he has suffered for having been a New
Yorker."

Then follows "still another case," related by Mr. nursery of free States.

nce been a citizen of this State! It is related by Mr.

"The vigilance committee, which is composed of wealthy and respectable members of society, having learned that Mr. John Byler, a grocer in West Broad street, was a native of New York, determined to get rid of him. An accusation of tampering with slaves, and of allowing them to sit at his table, was trumped up against him, and he was ordered to leave the city. He did not obey; consequently, on Saturday, the 17th, the committee called on him, took him at some little distance from the city, stripped him, then applied a coating of hot tar and cold cotton. They then started him on a run, and he, fearing that his life depended upon his legs, run to so good purpose that he had nearly reached a place of safety, when a brutal policeman overhauled him, and struck him heavily on the back of the head with his pistol, fracturing his kull, and foreing him upon the ground. This was on the 17th November, and on Saturday the 24th, he was buried."

Are not these attrocities committed upon New Yorkers.

Are not these atrocities committed upon New Yorker worth noticing, as well as the repeal of obsolete laws!

I suppose when the message speaks of insurrection THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINand its suppression, little else was meant but a servile

I suppose when the message speaks of insurrection and its suppression, little else was meant but a servile insurrection among the slaves, who, by some means, begin to feel the native germ of liberty feebly unfolding, which finds a lodgment in every human soul, and the love of it springs eternal in every human breast; having obtained some vague notions of freedom, causing them to be restless, and the fireside of the master insecure.

May they not, too, find out that when New York and Pennsylvania, with their million men capable of bearing arms, with vast munitions, added to the martial force of all the States remaining in the Union, are no longer under any obligation to interfere to suppress an insurrection, a strike for wages and liberty would be much more hopeful, and far less perilous, and facilities for escape greatly increased?

Most respectfully yours,

C. ROBINSON.

Holley, (N. Y.) 1861.

P. S. I well remember when, in August, 1814, Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins sent up his proclamation to Western New York, then sparsely settled, for the Sunter States of the departments, Governors and others in the

P. S. I well remember when, in August, 1814, Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins sent up his proclamation to Western New York, then sparsely settled, for the militia to turn out, en masse, and ordered them to Buffalo, which had been burnt clean by the enemy the previous winter. We did go, as some of us had done before. Many of us volunteered under Gen. P. B. Porter, crossed to Fort Erie, joining the few surviving regulars there, whipped the British on their own ground, which closed the war on "Niagara's bloody frontier." And why the war! A British frigate had fired into one of ours, the Chesapeake, and killed a man. The outrage being subsequently justified by the British Cabinet, was among the chief causes of the war of 1812. Nor was Pierce first insulted, tormented, humiliated, and then killed. If Georgia refuses to make reparation, but justifies these

late Presidential campaign; I fear he will lack the courage, the promptness, the executive energy,

W. I. Reynolds, the son of a respectable New York
merchant, who escaped from Savannah with great joyed by the multitudinous emigrants and refugees from the crowded despotisms of the old world, Something Definite about the Man with the Air Gun-The But, sir, the following caps the climax of plantation mingling with the hardy pioneers, who, with ceasebrutality inflicted on a free white man because he had less and resistless tide, are setting Westward still, from the thronged and teeming regions of the vigorous

wealths.

men." These constitute a State; and, by vigorously devoting themselves to the arts of peace, they will

COLN AT WASHINGTON.

causes of the war of 1812. Nor was causes of the war of 1812. Nor was causes of the war of 1812. Nor was caused the sulted, tormented, humiliated, and then killed. If agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly was a gitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly was caused to the cause of the cause o Although in this hour of the hation's peril, it would be folly to look to any one man for deliverance; yet, in the midst of rumors of wars and the tumults the people, there is no man to whose wisdom and sagacity they have more confidently looked, to lead them out of all their troubles, present or prospective, than to those of Hon. Win. H. Seward; and, from his antecedents, they have had some reason to do so.

But, with all his wisdom, with all the generous sentiments of patriotism and philanthropy, (for he has a heart and brain prolific of such things,) which, through his lips, found graceful utterance, during the late Presidential campaign; I fear he will lack the late Presidential campaign; I fear he will lack the inauguration ceremonies.

courage, the promptness, the executive energy, the heroic deeds, which are so essential to constitute him a leader, such as the present crisis demands. Greatness in action is absolutely necessary to carry us successfully through the present struggle.

Intellectually, at least, he has ascended Mount Nebo, even to the top of Pisgah; and has deliberately surveyed this magnificent land of promise. Conscious of his position, he seems to shrink from the tremendous responsibility it imposes, and says to the nation, "Stand still, and see the salvation of God," unmindful of the voice which calls to him, saying, "Speak unto the children of freedom, that they go forward."

Aware, as he is, of the vast extent of the public domain, (sufficient, as he says, to be carved up into twenty-four such States as New York;) holding, as he does, that Congress is authorized "to make all needful rules and regulations in regard to it," and, of course, if it sees fit, to exclude slavery therefrom; realizing, as he must, the transcendant folly as well as wicked
The amplest civil and military perparations were made by the municipal authorities and General Scott, to provide for any emergency that might arise. The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the Sappers and Miners alone being in the procession. General Scott, to provide for any emergency that might arise. The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the Sappers and Miners alone being in the procession. General Scott, to provide for any emergency that might arise. The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the Sappers and Miners alone being in the procession. General Scott, to provide for any emergency that might arise. The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the Sappers and Miners alone being in the procession. General Scott, to gradient states troops now her

rules and regulations in regard to it," and, of course, if it sees fit, to exclude slavery therefrom; realizing, as he must, the transcendant folly as well as wickedness of the slave system, whether viewed in an economical or moral light; knowing, too, that all this imperial domain lies open to its blighting and withering ing influence; I marvel that, in this hour of Freedom's triumph, he should falter; trusting, now that Kansas is won, to the laws of climate and population to secure the fruits of victory.

Consistency would require, that he should labor to secure by statute, that for which he has been so long contending, even by "reenacting the laws of God."

For years, he has inscribed upon his banner the rallying-cry of freedom for the territories. By this sign the friends of freedom have conquered; and why should they plant themselves, raise high their standard, and proclaim to the world, of freemen, and the nursery of free States.

This done, in due time it shall be peopled and entered the content of the precisions also joined the line.

Presidents. These organizations had with them a sort of triumphal car, drawn by four white lorse, each of which was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitution" on the other. The car was the word "Constitutio

MORE ABOUT THE HORRID PLOT.

First Plan was to Use a Maynard's Rifle. [From the Cincinnati Commercial, (Rep.,) Feb. 26th.]

the thronged and teeming regions of the vigorous of the State! It is related by Mr. R. I. Sherman, of this city, and recently clerk of the Pulsski House, and one of the "minute men" of Savannah—giving an account of the brutal treatment and subsequent death of a respectable grocer of that city, whose crime consisted of being a native of this state:—

Since the agitation respecting the manner in which the President elect entered Washington City, we feel at liberty to publish the following reliable revelation of a conspiracy to take Mr. Lincoln's life. The writer resides in one of the Gulf States. We know his post-office address. He gives reference to business men of this city. Our motive in withholding his name and residence cannot be mistaken:—

wealths.

States grow: and it behooves the founders of States to look well to the fundamental principles which are to give direction to their growth. What statesmen sow, that must the people reap—that must they continue to reap, long after the sowers have quit the field, and the primitive seed is forgotten.

What constitutes a States? The men and women who dwell upon its soil. Let then the statesmen of our land set boldly forward, as if they had faith in justice, faith in humanity, faith in God. Let them provide for and secure those institutions, and only those, which in their judgment are best fitted to rear upon the nation's soil a race of "men, high-minded men." These constitute a State; and, by vigorously

to Mr. [giving the name of the proposed assassin— Eds. Com.]—prompts me to address you on this sub-

In Mr. [giving the name of the proposed assassing the the closes.]—prompts me to address you on this subject.

I have neither given my name or place of residence, but the editor of the Cincinnati Comserved will do both upon application. Yours, in F. L. & T.

Two weeks later, the same man writes to us.—
"The sims I furnished you in my hast is getting to be a formidable element of opposition, and the only chance I see for him is not to stand up above others, but, if anything, stand below the immediately sur rounding people when he makes a speech, for, of a cet latinty, a lead will be drawn upon bine."

We are impressed that the writer of this correspondence is perfectly sincere, and is not mistaken. If we were at likerity to state all the circumstances without knowledge that go to make up and confirm this impression, the conscientiousness of our correspondence is perfectly sincere, and is not mistaken. If we were at likerity to state all the circumstances within our knowledge that go to make up and confirm this impression, the conscientiousness of our correspondence is perfectly sincere, and is formed the proposition, and the only chance I see for him is not to stand up a bove others, were at likerity to state all the circumstances within our knowledge that go to make up and confirm this impression, the conscientiousness of our correspondence is perfectly sincere, and is formed to the proposition with a state of the proposition with a state of the proposition with the convergence of the paragraph which we give from his labellation of the astonuding information that an attempt was made, on Monday last, to wreak the train bearing the residence of the south of the proposition will be provided the detection of the astonuding information that an attempt was made, on Monday last, to wreak the train bearing the residence of the paragraph which we give from his last line. The particulars as given us by Mr. Rich, 2d. the full proposition was a both to the paragraph of the dastrack it, engine and cars must have been thrown

The Conspiracy. The evidence accumulates that the courageous, manly and chivalric sons of the South concocted a dark and damnable scheme, the object of which was to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, the People's choice for President.

We have the testimony of Gen. Scott and of Gov. Hicks, that there was a plot to run the train off the track, raise a mob of plug-uglies—anything, no matter how dastardly, to destroy the life of Lincoln. Against his own will, and only by the entreaties of a citizen of Baltimore, who had learned the existence of this murderous plot, Mr. Lincoln was induced to deviate from his previously arranged journey, and travel in disguise

Memoranda. The Crittenden proposition was rejected by the U. S. House of Representatives, Feb. 27th—yeas 80, noes 113.

The first series of resolutions reported by the Committee of Thirty-three were adopted same day by a vote of 136 to 53.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution was voted on and lost, same day,—yeas 120, nays 71, not two-thirds. This resolution, as amended on motion of Mr. Corwin, was as follows:—

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derous plot, Mr. Lincoln was induced to deviate from his previously arranged journey, and travel in disguise from Harrisburg to Washington.

It remained for the magnanimous sons of the South to originate this hellish enterprise. After having been fairly beaten in a Presidential election, after having their accursed institution condemned by the unanimous verdict of the free States, they endeavor to nullify it be a pefarious attempt to nucler the President.

mous verdict of the free States, they endeavor to nullify it by a nefarious attempt to murder the President.
Oh, loyal South! brave sons of brave sires! You get whipped in a fair fight, and secretly stab your conqueror in the back!
You have played the traitor in taking forts, in stealing arms, in taking books from Government libraries, in swindling on three cent postage stamps; but you were paupers who contracted debts only to repudiate them: you were blusterers who postage of courage. m; you were blusterers who boasted of courage, I ran away when your antagonist appeared; you re Torics who had to have "blue-bellied Yankees" and ran away when your antagonist appeared; you were Tories who had to have "blue-bellied Yankees" fight the Revolution for you—we knew you were all these things, and now we have learned that you were ASSASSINS.

ASSASSINS.
Fort Sumter will not be attacked. Major Anderson will be bowied at a dinner party. That is the way the chivalry dispose of these questions. — Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative.

will be bowied at a dinner party. That is the way the chivalry dispose of these questions. — Leavencortal (Kansas) Conservative.

AMENDMENT TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE

LAW.

The Fugitive Slave Law, passed by the House of Representatives, an abstract by telegraph of which was published on Saturday, is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person arrested under the laws of Congress for the delivery up of fugitives from labor shall be produced before a court, judge or commissioner, mentioned in the law approved 18th of September, 1859, for the State or Territory wherein the arrest may be made, and upon such production of the person, together with the proofs mentioned in the sixth or the tenth section of said act, such court, judge or commissioner shall proceed to hear and consider the same publicly, and if such court, judge or commissioner shall proceed to hear and consider the same publicly, and if such court, judge or commissioner shall proceed to hear and consider the same publicly, and if such court, judge or commissioner shall make out and deliver to the claimant according to the laws of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and escaped therefrom, the court, judge or commissioner shall make out and deliver to the claimant or his agent, a certificate stating these facts; and if the said fugitive shall, upon the decision of the court, judge or commissioner being made known to him, aver that he is free, and does not owe service to the law of the State or Territory to wheich he is to be returned, such averment shall be entered upon the certificate, and the fugitive shall be delivered by the court, judge or commissioner to the marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the marshal, to the furthed States for the State or district from which the fagitive is livered by the court, judge or commissioner to the marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the marshal of the United States for the State or district from which the fugitive is ascertained to have fled, who shall produce said fugitive shall perist in his averment, forthirth, or at the next term of the Circuit Court, to cause a jury to be empannelled and sworn to try the issue whether such fugitive over labor or service to the person by or on behalf of whom he is claimed, and a true verdict to give according to the aid of counsel and to process for procuring vidence; on such trial the fugitive shall be entitled to the aid of counsel and to process for procuring vidence at the cost of the United States; and upon such finding the judge shall render judgment, and causes and fugitive to be delivered to the claimant, or retarned to the place where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States, according to the finding did with the verdict, he may cause another jury to be empannelled forthwith, whose verdict shall be find alleged fugitive to take from which said fugitive, which certificate shall be find alleged fugitive to take from the marshal of the State of District in which said fugitive, which certificate shall be find a late of the provisions of this act, he shall be deamed and been delivered to him, giving a minute description of said alleged fugitive was alleged to have escaped, which certificate shall be find and the provisions of this act, he shall be deamed and the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed and in the part of the condition of the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed and the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed and the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed and minit has and find is paid.

See: 2. And be it further acted. That no citizen of any State shall be compelled to aid the marshal of the State or District in which said alleged fugitive to a said fugitive; and should said marshal fail to comply with the provis

with noting, as well as the repeal of obligation per services and the repeal of obligation per services the meaning days and the repeal of obligation per services the service of the season per services the service of the season per services the season of the season per season

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN NEW YORK.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Con-

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution

On the following day, Feb. 28th, the vote rejecting and then the resolution was adopted,-yeas 133, no

WASHINGTON, March 8. There is considerable ex citement in the city, to-night, consequent upon the reee, aid to General Scott, has this evening resigne

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS. NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., Kansas, Feb. 21, 1861.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT:
DEAR SIR-Your favor of 1st inst., containing draft on New York for \$108.78, came to hand to-day in good time to secure seed wheat for this township To you and those who have so generously contribu-

ed to relieve our wants and necessities, we return ou sincere and heartfelt thanks for this munificent and timely remittance, and we shall ever hold in grateful emembrance the kind donors. Yours, truly, PETER STEVENS,

Chairman of Township Relief Commit

DEAR MR. GARRISON-Please to insert, in connec ion with the above note, the following contributions for sufferers in Kansas, most of which came in response to the touching appeal from Neosho Falls, pub lished in the Liberator of 7th Dec. last, and which together made up the amount transmitted to Peter Ste vens, Esq., acknowledged by hint as above :-

C. T. Beach, East Otto, N. Y., Mrs. E. F. Eddy, M. Chase, Canton, Mass., hard Clap, Jr., Dorchester, Mass., N. C. Rolfe, " 1.00
Stephen Clapp, Joshua Brinton, Gap, Lancaster Co., Pa., 5.00
Mrs. Bradford, Dorchester, Mass., 10.00
Sund. Sch. 1st. Cong. Society, Concord, Mass., 11.16
Rufus Kendrisk, Cambridge, Mass., 5.00
Missos J. and M. Thoreau, Boston, Mass., 5.00
Dr. H. O. Stone, Framingham, " 1.00
Mrs. Mary J. Carlton, Dorchester, " 1.00
Mrs. J. Thoreau, Concord, " 5.00
Miss Sarah D. Harrison, " 5.00
Miss Sarah D. Harriso, Pall River, " 3.00
Otis Shepard, Harrison, " 20.00
Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, " 3.00
Levi Wyman, Hubbardston, " 5.00
Raskiel & Aligo Thatcher, Yarmouthport, Ma. 2.00 N. C. Rolfe. Eackiel & Alice Thatcher, Yarmouthport, Ms., 2.00 \$109.66

Deduct expenses of box and cartage of clothing, 0.88 \$108.78 ROBERT F. WALLCUT. Boston, March 4, 1861.

MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homocopathic treatment of dis-cases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.;

John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Portland, Me. Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Allston streets. Office ours from 2 to 4, P.

Street, Boston. Particular attention paid to the Diagnesis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases. OFFICE Houns from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov. 23-3m

FREE DISPENSARY, for Women and Children, 274 Washington street, Boston. Open every day, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The above institution (in connection with the LADIES' MEDICAL ACADEMY) is now open for the gratuitous treatment of Women and Children, and for Surgical Patients of both sexes. Difficult cases may have the benefit of a Con-

sultation on Wednesdays, at 12 o'clock.

Midwirear. Attendance by duly qualified female practitioners will be provided for the poor, at their own ho

ANDREW T. FOSS, Agent of the Massachusett . S. Society, will speak at Sunday, March 10.

ST SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu-

Sunday, March 10. Barre, E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Fall River, Wednesday evening, March 13.

ts A. S. Society, will speak at

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at Groveland, nday next, March 10, on Slavery and the Present Crisis MARRIED_In Salem (Mass) Feb 28th he Rev. Mr.

Wilson, Dr. Samuel C. Watson, of Chatham, C. W., to Mrs.

Sarah L. C. Smith, of Philadelphia. PARKER Sewing Machines.

PRICE PORTY DOLLARS. THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of flowe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silver Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

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Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

3m.

The British Reviews.

Blackwood's Magazine. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

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For any two of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews. For Blackwood's Magazine. 3 00 5 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00 N. B .- The price in Great Britain of the five Periodical bove-named is \$31 per annum.

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NE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR Propositions, theological, moral, historical and speculative, each proved affirmatively and negatively, by quotations from Scripture; embodying most of the palpable and striking self-contradictions of the so-called inspired Word of God. Fourth Edition. Price 13 cents, post-paid. Eight for a dollar. Sold by all liberal booksellers, and by the publishers, of the contradictions of the so-called inspired Word of God. A. J. DAVIS & CO., 274 Canal street, New York.

LINDA.

NCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE GIRL NCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE GIRL, Seven Years concealed in Slavery; narrated by herself; with an Introduction by Lynna Mania Cana, and a Letter by Awr Post. A handsome book of 300 pages, just issued, which is receiving highly commendatory notices from the press. Price, \$1.00. Orders for mailing must include sixteen cents in pestage stamps.

Address WM. C. NELL,
P8 tf 221 Washington street.

A FEW Photographs of WENDELL PHILLIPS, by Horrow, are on sale at the Anti-Slavery Rooms for \$1.00 each. They are swich admired. Fo tf

TRANSIENT BOARDERS. TRANSLENT BOARDERS.

THE subscriber has just opened house No. 77 Myrtle street, for the accommodation of transient Boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minutes' walk of the most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may favor the house with a call. Roome furnished with or without board. Terms moderate. 6. NEWELL.

FORWARDING THE PAY. Thirty of the women of Ohio, feeling that those wh did the work should receive the pay, signed and forwarded to the Cleveland Leader, as almoner to the company, the following address, together with a sheet of paper upon vere fastened thirty pieces of silver. These were covered with a sheet of tissue muslin, which, when raised, sed the blood-money, over which was the Inscription

"JUDAS'S REWARD." "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me."

To the Editors of the Cleveland Leader, Conductor Cleland, the Republican officials and party members resident in Cleveland, who, without protest or hearty resistance gave up to her elaimant the slave girl Lucy, and, in fact, sided, abetted, apologised for, and defended the deed as a measure of commendable policy, necessary to propitiate the South, secure Northern rights, and preserve the Union:

The undersigned, freedom-loving women of Ohio, re ognising the fact that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," do herewith tender you the long-established reward for th highest treachery Thirty pieces of silver.

Others may give you pay in gold, Commercial power, and party place; And with the robes of State enfold Your deep, indelible disgrace; Write Patriotism's name upon The shameless deed that ye have done

Not such our pay. We send to you The fitting price-the just reward ; As Judas did, so have ye too, For thirty pieces, sold your Lord : For when your fetters bound the limb Of that slave girl, you fettered Him Take them : and with them take the bar Iaid on your deed, base and inhuman :

Deserve the deepest scorn of won A seorn that burns with holy zeal, Whose scorching breath all caitiffs feel. You offered to the fleeing slave A home, a shelter, and defence, And swore no negro-hunting knave Should ever dare to drag him thence : Boasted that you were brave and just, Yet traitors proved to Freedom's trust.

Who thus disgrace the name of man,

One came-in woman's weakness came To shun the fate words may not tell, Fleeing from out a life of shame, From out the jaws of Slavery's hell : The bloodhounds followed on her track-False to your trust, you gave her back ! Ay ! gloried in the deed you did,

And begged the South to note it well, How you, obedient to her bid. At Slavery's feet in homage fell ; And claimed that as her will you do. Your rights shall be secured to you.

Here, take the price ! With the reward Goes woman's scorn, intense and burning, That, like the angel's flaming sword, Will meet your path, wherever turning We brand you false to God and men, And stamp you with the mark of Cain !

ADDRESS TO CONDUCTOR CLELAND. BY ANN CLARK, OF DEERFIELD, OHIO.

Yes, servile tool, accept the cane Oppression's minions have awarded! Thy wily craft was not in vain-Thy cringing seal should be rewarded ! Ay ! bear it proudly through the State, And loudly boast to all abettors, 'T was thou that sealed poor Lucy's fate, And clinched again her galling fetters ! Suspend aloft the childish toy,

To testify that despots claim thee; Base hireling ! sold to their employ, While Freedom's friends abhor to name thee ! But, though thy worldly pelf increase, And approbative smiles are beaming, Yet Lucy's fate shall break thy peace And Lucy's shadow haunt thy dreaming !

Bow at the shrine of Slavery's god, And pay thy homage at his altar, Then kiss thy haughty master's rod, And swear allegiance ne'er shall falter ! Pass onward, base, ignoble one-Obey thy masters to the letter, And keep the guerdon thou hast won-(Though sure a whip had suited better !) Then, when then seek'st thy pleasant home.

And thy loved children round thee gather, Remember, that the day may con When they may blush to call thee father ! ay-can the paltry, gilded thing, Which to requite thy ain was given, From a roused conscience drive the sting? Or aid thy soul in finding heaven?

When thou gav'st Lucy and her child Back to revolting prostitution, Was thy bewildered soul beguiled With hopes to 'scape due retribution ? Be not deceived ! Jehovah reigns ! Truth vet shall break all laws abhorrent ! And such as thee, with Slavery's chains,

Be swept away before its torrent. Though Cleveland lick the dust in shame, Though Seward pander to oppression Though Adams stain his honored name By weakly yielding to oppression; The Law of Justice onward rolls-The Great Supreme presiding o'er it :

And human laws, and oringing souls,

Shall to oblivion sink before it.

TO THE CLEVELAND UNION-SAVERS. AN APPEAL FROM ONE OF THE FEGITIVE'S OWN BACE

Men of Cleveland, had a vulture Clutched a timid dove for prey, Would ye not, with human pity, Drive the gory bird away?

Had you seen a feeble lambkin Shrinking from a wolf so bold, Would ye not, to shield the trembler, In your arms have made its fold?

But when she, a hunted sister, Stretched her hands that ye might save Colder far than Zembla's regions Was the answer that ye gave.

On your Union's bloody altar Was your helpless victim laid : Mercy, truth, and justice shudder But your hands would give no aid. And we sent her back to torture.

Stripped of freedom, robbed of right .-Thrust the wretched, captive stranger Back to Slavery's gloomy night !

Sent her back where men may trample On her honor and her fame, And upon her lips so dusky Prees the cup of woe and shame

There is blood upon your city,-Dark and dismal is the stain And your hands would fail to clease it, Though you should Lake Erie drain.

There's a curse upon your Union ! Fearful sounds are in the air : As if thunderbolts were forging Answers to the bondman's prayer.

Ye may bind your trembling victims, Like the heathen priests of old : And may barter manly henor For the Union and for gold ;-

But we cannot stay the whirlwind. And our God doth rise in indement For the poor and needy's sake.

And your guilty, sin-cursed Union Shall be shaken to its bare. Till ye learn that simple justice Is the right of every r FRANCES ELLEN WATKING HARPER.

The Diberator.

SPEECH. Intended to be spoken at the Annual Meeting of the Massa

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Jan. 25th, 1861.

By J. B. SWASEY, Esq. of Boston.

I state the following proposition: The States are already separated. It remains for then conform to the fact. The Union of these States, in its very nature, implies concord. It was made in concord, and falls

asunder in discord.

Originally, slavery was on all hands denounced as was barely recognized as an existing, but anomalous, exceptional and regretted fact, soon to cease alto gether. On this common agreement of its limited and exceptional nature, it was assented, as temporarily incidental and necessary to its present exigencies, that fugitive slaves might be retaken anywhere, and insur-

it, demand aid from the nation. In all this, there was no disagreement upon the reaching a lasting peace? main subject. There being no difference of opinion about any great moral question, and there being, in fact, entire harmony upon the only subject obnoxious be tossed into the Gulf Stream." Not unlikely: but to the general conscience, respecting which, as was what sort of a Union is it which they will have mainthought, bounds had been placed and processes for its tained? A Union, smouldering like a huge, half-active final destruction-Union, in truth, existed-existed all volcano, ready, at any moment, to "break up" in the more perfectly, since all desired, or seemed to more terrific explosions! desire, the complete establishment of government, strong in the affections of the whole people, and recognizing the equal rights of all (the rights of negroes a few years ago held to a very different opinion. only being deferred) to freedom of speech, of opinion, Then, supporting the freedom of speech and th of worship, and all the other declared inalienable rights | right of petition, standing in Congress with the ven-

hold to the ideas once common to the whole. The to their foundations; you might pass the plowshare North remains unalterably attached to the doctrines of over their sites; you might strew their very places the "Declaration," and to its original enavietion of with salt, and turn the smiling fields of happy industhe wrong of slavery. But one half, also,-the South, try into desolation; but the love of liberty you could -has for some time past ceased to hold to its faith in never extinguish in their hearts. Never! no, no!"that grand act of '76; and, so far from remaining in or to that effect. Does the Hon. Caleb Cushing think their constitutional-time opinion respecting slavery, those Northern hearts will beat differently now ? Now, they now declare that which they then excused and not when "desolation broods over our fair cities," but deplored, and took strong measures to abate, to be or- only when the slave-master threatens that he will dained and blessed of God, and so, at all hazards, to certainly part from us, and leave us to the unspeakabe maintained, strengthened and perpetuated. The ble wretchedness of the loss of his society! What South has radically changed its intellectual and moral stupid infidelity! Was that ambitious and restless judgment on a subject of vast importance, deeply man honest then? Is he honest now? Did he then touching the heart, and head, and conscience of every have any faith in the professions and manliness of his man; and along with this change, indeed necessarily Northern neighbors-in the children of the Puritans? incidental thereto, has also evolved, and set up as fun- If he did, what right has he to suppose that they have damental in government, principles wholly at war lost the very nature which he extelled? Has his own with those proclaimed in '76, and abhorrent to the "change of heart" destroyed his moral sight, and people of the North, who in this, as in the matter of even obliterated his memory? If he forget, the North slavery, remain unalterably devoted to those early doc- does not, nor is its great heart a political weather-

Thus concord-Union-is simply impossible. What remains? To recognize the fact, and act upon it. This justify any change." False and fatal statement! The is what is now demanded of the wisdom of the country. Union in danger! Is it to be preserved by violating fully and ever more frightfully threatening to burst in destroying the chief object for which the Union was horrid wreck asunder - the hating and ever more made? Succeed, and we preserve no Union; and hating parts keeping together, only to prolong their yet, at what cost! We only take a master, and all bestruggle for the mastery, the one over the other- come slaves! Does Mr. Cushing think that we will seeking a peace in the subjugation of the one to the pay such a price for his Union? To suffer it is to other, and not otherwise-a peace indeed impossible, enter anew upon the old quarrel, and do over again unless we are to suppose men to be wholly insincere on the tremendous theatre of the New World, what

But, again, no !- "because men at the North do not rower stage ! care enough about slavery to object to the demands of the South, to those demands they will cheerfully the division of the common property. Go ye to the yield, if, by so doing, the States can be kept together." No doubt such men are :- if all were such, then the subjugation of half the country to the other half would baric banner as best ye may! Why should we assist be complete; and the new revolution some while since you in maintaining a system which we detest? begun, and at this moment in act, in the slave States, peace continue to be? Surely not, unless our people longer borrow renown from our fleets, glory from our are capable of a baseness scarcely paralleled in the arts and armies, respect from our civilization, and freehistory of civilized States.

presurve the Union" by arrangements certain to be dis. regarded by the awakening conscience of the people; kissing" Temple of Liberty the oppressed of every To secure the Union, nothing short of the removal of land, and of every race! the grand cause of protest will avail-unless, indeed, corrupted, and fit only to vile uses.

law?" In the particular required, the section to which it would apply scouts all notion of the need. of fight? Let statesmanship see to this! Unless we Amend a godlike and beneficent social system, so are mad, we shall recognize the fact: THE OLD PARTennobling to one half, and so comforting, and cheering, NERSHIP IS DISSOLVED. and christianizing to the other! Amend, indeed !--it is at the North where the "mud-sills" need emenda- establish the boundaries, and settle the common ac-

tion, and raising into light and air! The sections are divided. Practically, it is of little consequence why, unless, by knowing the cause, sure soon to follow." Suppose so-shall we fight at it may give a clue to some way to reunion. The once, for fear we may fight some other day? Place most precise investigation into that cause only shows on record, in Congress, that the separation is a fact. to him who will see, that the separation is a necessary result.

To restore a lasting peace to the continent, and to prevent the disasters of war, which, protracted however long, must end in treaty, those energies now sures. Statesmanship should perceive facts, and mould wasted in futile efforts to keep formally together the its action to them. Give that energy to a solution of present hostile States ought at once to be wholly exerted in the separation of the sections, and the adjustment, upon equitable grounds, of the various matters of boundaries, debt, public property and the like, and of future intercourse and neighborhood.

of a country so vast and so populous, fails of realiza- as of right they may, separation from us on equitable tion, that may be easily passed over. No man who feels rightly will be proud of a State for its magnificent extent, nor for its countless millions. China, in both these, may take the palm. That is the true glory of a State which is the true glory of a man-at least, of an enlightened, free State. Men brave, industrious, intelligent, free; incapable, any more in the mass than the individual, of violating the clearest law of ing nothing wrong, vindicating the principles which right, largely and systematically, upon any considera-

And to what good purpose procrastinate the entire separation? Procrastination is here, as elsewhere, dangerous. Firm decision, and a calm attitude founded on well-settled conviction, only looking to perfecting measures for the new order of things-these will command respect. Once, the two sections see in each other's eyes the steady look of men who have simply matter, to be curious about his ship, or his shoe traffic, either from the dullness of their moral perception and where we can get what we want; and they will to turn to find the path of official duty, melancholy in carrier that can carry them swiftest and safest, will sent? "Like representatives, like people. probably carry. New Orleans is as dependent upon the upper Mississippi States, as these are upon her;

nch more dependent. Oh, hills of New England, valleys, fields! Oh, desperate adventurors, who seek to overta hardy shores, beating back the ever-recurring seas! ernment, after having solemnly sworn to administe Oh, brave men and dear women, children of those that government in conformity with the Constitution who felt poble emotions, and acted upon them !-- how beloved!-beloved, because in ye are the witnesses with traitors claiming the privileges of honored rep of heroism—in ye, the promise of it. Shall see fail resentatives, and usurping rights which the rebet here in the vindication of those principles which found, lious States they represent have forfeited by their

in feebler and poorer times, such steadfast and manly defence? No. The tide may ebb and flow—there may be flux and reflux—but the truth will be maintained. Though all else succumb, let not New England. Large enough for an empire, when MEN are t be counted-too small for a State, if dastards avail!

Constitution-Union-what are they all but creations of man, designed to help him to grow into beauty and godlike power? When he finds, instead, the dwarf and bedevil, what shall he do but discard and

Up, then, if need be, this our country's flag of free dom! Let it be everywhere a symbol of justice and liberty-seeking everywhere good neighborhood and peace-peace springing from the calm support and universal acknowledgment of those immutable laws wrong. The first steps were taken to remove it. It which alike make the happiness of men and of nations!

"But is it not possible to amend-to bring about some settlement upon a permanent basis?"

We of course, think of an amendment looking to the removal of slavery; and, at this moment, they look rections might, if actually important enough to require to an amendment which shall perpetuate it! Can anything more strongly exhibit the utter impossibility of

"But, then, a majority of the people are determ

"Oh! but these abolitionists shall be put down!" One of the chief of those who make this declaration erable Adams, he made long sentences intended to be Now, at this time, one half the country continues to eloquent, "that you might raze the cities of the North

"But, the Union is in danger, and that is enough to But, no! As yet, few see or will see this. What the principles of freedom for which our fathers, and Why, the anarchical system keeps on fright- our fathers' fathers, for several ages, have struggled; our ancestors suffered and struggled for upon a nar-

South-hold up your heads in the light of this our day, and, in the sight of the world, flaunt your barin the face of Christendom upon your own feet, and comes accomplished. Were this even so, could exhibit your power in its own lineaments! Let it no dom and prestige from our imperial power! How Is it not too much to look for-this peace, the product grand, then, our position! Vast, free, honest; coverof such baseness? Will statesmanship continue "to ing all the seas with our commerce, all the earth with the light of our name; cherishing in our "heaven-

Run the dividing line. Let peace thus be invoked. the very nature of a brave and free people has become before war shall take the start, and after its horrors, make a truce-called peace-resting upon the hot lava But is it not possible to amend the fundamental of unextinguished hate. Will you have peace now,

The States are divided-and nothing remains but to

counts. "But, could we arrange for separate nations, war is The present government can be recognized for convenience, and its machinery go on as usual, until the two sections shall have adjusted the final treaty meantime, both sections forbearing all warlike meathe present question of the hour-to wit, peaceful separation-which has been wasted on vain attempts to doubt that war would be avoided, and a powerful and free republic established? Or, if war must come, let And, in this, if the dream, over-much indulged in, it only come from the folly of those, who, demanding, terms, become unreasonable enough, in the final arcannot yield. "Enough for the day is the evil thereof." In our strength, we can be magnanimous. We have nothing to fear, nor of fear are we to take counsel. Making no objection to the retiring States, impregna ble in our position, demanding nothing unjust, granthave given us an honorable name, and one which we mean now and ever to be vindicated, we seek no quar rel, and we look for none.

The slave empire establishes itself-so, also, th empire of the free! God is over all!

TRAITORS---PRIESTS---MOBS.

certain transactions of necessary business to do with his eye over his distracted country; the parting of each other -- once, the cold courtesy and cool dis- political ties; the derangement of commerce and patch of affairs between men whose claims and rights finance; the prostration of national pride; to have fallare no longer in angry dispute, succeed the endless en back into the category of nations which lack selfcriminations of an endless quarrel — the quarrel sustaining power; to have exhausted the vocabulary in ceases: nothing remains but to arrange the necessary vain-boastings of greatness till our audacious heights limitation and divisions of property, make their several of wickedness and impudence have made us dizzy bows and exits. Thereafterwards, both accountable with success; to have failed in the experiment of the only to the eternal rules of justice in their intercourse, Union; to have cast a doubt over our boasted capacity "enemies in war, in peace," if not friends, at least of self-government, are all humiliating enough, though civil acquaintances, with whom, if we do not care to they only be attributed to that lack of wisdom which associate, at least we can trade, and carry on the usual flows from inexperience. But when the representabusiness of life. For if anybody cares, in such a great tives of the people, high in power and responsibility, or his cotton, or his rice, let him be sure that, in the or from the inherent complication of their position and long run, we shall buy where we can buy cheapest, surroundings, know not, perhaps care not, which way do the very same. Cotton, and rice, and tobacco will deed is it; and would to God the blame could rest be sold to them who can buy; and the ship and the alone on them, and not travel on to those they repre-

How sad a spectacle that a President of these United States, and high officers of his Cabinet, should render themselves liable to the charge of complicity with Both branches of the national legislature infested

treasonable acts, and then, with unblushing effrontery they have not the pluck to do it, let the people of the injustice to the "nativea," and it is not as despatch advice to their constituents to rob and plun- from what source it may come, hereafter. der the property of the country they so abominably Allow me to add, in conclusion, that we have had mis-represent! the work of robbers and pirates, not only without com-

"vasty deep." Both representing large masses of Christians, North and South; this "infallible" Bible, they were prepared by the most eminent man in this so plain that a "a wayfaring man, though a fool," need not mistake its meaning, gathers over its pages gifted tor Sumner, "of the purest life and perfect integrity," and eloquent priests to interpret its contents,-the and the mover wished the town might have pluck same blessed God ruling over all,-and, with a similar enough to adopt them. But the presenter of these extheological training, they set themselves in opposition; cellent resolutions did not press the point, because heaven and a fiend from hell! Well may such Scrip- ing like the one in question ture literalists hesitate to treat this subject in the pulpit. Thus Church and State, priests and representa- peaceable meetings here recently, which were respec tives, religionists and citizens, like drift-wood in mid- tably attended, day and evening. ocean, float hither and thither at the bidding of wind I was at Dover, N. H., last Sunday, and in the and wave. Under such uncertain moral and religious evening went to a meeting at the City Hall, which training, the people set up compromises to-day, and was fully attended, and at which speeches were made break them to-morrow. We prate of heroic deeds, by the citizens generally. These meetings, I was and then turn cowards. In high-sounding phrase we proclaim to the world our own sufficiency, our honor, had been continued for twenty years. Among others our love of freedom, and then meanly trample out the who spoke were Dr. Hill and 'Squire Hamlin, whose rights of weaker nations. We boast of our love of remarks were thoroughly anti-slavery and anti-comcivil and religious liberty, of free pulpits, free presses, promising, sensible and emphatic, I assure you. But and free speech, and then we strike down the exercise of this freedom by aid of a consorship no less than the Unitarian Church of Haverbill Mass, which was Austrian in its nature.

Citizens of the United States, sober, honest-hearted, intelligent citizens, assemble to discuss a great social me now would be the very time to inaugurate themsonable, a despicable mob collects, and hoots it down. all over the free States may be stirred up in This mob goes unwhipt of justice, because officials, this way. What say you? whose duty it is to suppress it, are but the thing of its own creation. Not true and honorable merchants, but cotton, rum and money hucksters, seek to give the tone to morality and religion. Such as these would grasp the purse-strings in the great commercial cities : they would erect monopolies, dam up the currents of legitimate commerce, and divert wealth by artificial means to their own coffers, and call it business. They would own, if they could, the courts and lawyers, churches and jails, and compel these instrumentalities to do their bidding. Of priests, they would make Sabbath-day constables; of lawyers, pettifoggers. Sacred and statute books they would suffer to be opened only in the dim light of their materialized understandings. The discussion of great moral and social questions by the good and gifted must be suppressed; the follies of the time, all about us, winked at; while farfollies of the time, all about us, winked at; while fardays and the suppressed; the arts of civilized life.

3d Resolve. That the interest and honor of the American are the civilization and pro-

can people are deeply involved in the civilization and prodition, must furnish the staple for the pulpit; and all
great principles, which alone regenerate and lift the
world, and make us new, must be held subordinate to
case-hardened expediency.

Is this the stock from which are to proceed the future citizens of these United States? Are these the
men to inspire their age with lofty ideas, or infuse into
coming experations the spirit of literature or the genius

That peace commissioners, of well selected
persons, should be sent to every tribe in our States and
ifficulties, with a view to a final settlement in accordance
with equity and justice.

The taccommissioners of well selected
persons, should be sent to every tribe in our States and
ifficulties, with a view to a final settlement in accordance
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territories, to secretain the nature and extent of existing
difficulties, with a view to a final settlement in accordance
with equity and justice.

The peace commissioners, of well selected
persons, should be sent to every tribe in our States and
territories, to secretain the nature and extent of existing
difficulties, with a view to a final settlement in accordance
with equity and justices.

State of the covery tribe in our States and
territories, to secretain the nature and extent of existing
difficulties, with a view to a final settlement in accordance
with equity and justices. coming generations the spirit of literature or the genius all beautiful as she is, fold her arms to a sleep that force throughout all nature. knows no waking, sound her death-knell, and lay her in the silent grave !

But this cannot be. A few days more of sorrow to think, to speak, to print, to grow and develop, to do the same towards their brother man. look upward and onward, to raise up the oppressed, If the eye and ear are to be closed, and the line seal the mob. W.

THE MOB IN BOSTON.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 26, 1861. FRIEND GARRISON: I wish to thank you for the

she cannot very soon erase. The honest people in such a civilization. the country towns,-of which this, as you are aware, The Reports of the Methodist Conference, in Or MAN, "A thousand or two of ill-bred and ignorant tra-cient educational facilities to instruct all the people public sentiment of the Bay State, political, moral the entire Indian relations. and otherwise, at the most complete and rascally de- The speaker said he had been among many of the fiance. Look at the ignoble and unblushing effronte- tribes, both savage and civilized, and had seen abundcon street and Brookline nabobs, brokers and bankers. are now able to make. I never yet saw a dog but these apologies of humanity would disgrace in the comparis I hope and pray and trust the Legislature will put the Indians are a great way off.

and dishonesty, claim pay from the United States country towns arise in their might, and see to it that treasury for their treasonable deeds; voting on matters of business as members of Congress, while they shall succeed in gagging down free speech, no matter

Governors of seceding States doing a series of Union meetings in the Town Hall here, on punction, but imagining themselves to be heroes; and business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, at which the slavery question has been disputed business, and the matter of the What of the Church? With the same identical Bi- series of capital resolutions the Executive Committee ble for authority, clergymen North and South, hailing of the Anti-Slavery Society have printed in a circu from the same school of theology, the one by an elec- lar form, and moved their adoption by this town; but, tric chain of logic draws down the slave system from I am sorry to say, no one had gumption enough to the skies, the other with a text fishes it up from the second them. On presenting them to the meeting, "a

and this sacred authority is made by them to declare he would have been utterly ashamed to have had that American slavery is at once both an angel from his native town reject them, even at a mongrel meet-Messrs. Wright and Foss had very instructive and

the speech of the evening was by Rev. Mr. Clark, of exceedingly timely and eloquent. I wish such meetings could be held all over our State; it seems to question; and because, forsooth, in the estimation of a anti-slavery conference meetings they are, in fact: few special business interests, the discussion is unsea- and I call your attention to this one, hoping other

Wishing you vigorous health and long life, I sign With much respect,

A NORTHERN LABORER.

CONVENTION FOR THE INDIANS.

In accordance with a general call, the friends of the ndians met in Allston Hall, Boston, on the 26th of February. Father Beeson was chosen Chairman, and Richard Thayer, Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting by offering for nsideration the following resolutions:

1st Resolve. There is no law of nature or of necessity by which the Indians perish before the march of civiliza-tion.

2d Resolve. That the Indians are capable of attaining

off nations in the East, with their dim history and tra-dition, must furnish the staple for the pulpit; and all tection of the Indian race.

He remarked that it is commonly said that with the

Are such as these the moulders of the des- disappearance of the forest and the buffalo, the Indian tinies of millions yet unborn-the founders of systems fades away from the land, and that so common is this of ethics, or the defenders of American liberty? Shall idea that it seems stereotyped in the minds of all such as these dictate terms of speech to men who are classes of society. We are told that there is a fixed to them as "Hyperion to a Satyr"? If so, then roll law of nature, established by God himself, that the back the tide of time! Let the dark ages close over Indian shall perish before the march of civilizati us, and suffer humanity to shed its last bitter tears over and that the strong will overpower the weak, the big the grave of departed hopes! Let American Liberty, fish devour the smaller, and that we see this law in

The Chairman admitted that all this is true, as at plied to brute law, but not applicable to the true and higher nature of man. The strong brute may brutand tribulation, her fair form shall rise in beauty, and ishly push away his fellow from the comforts provided wave her wand gracefully, as in times past, over a na- alike for both; and men in all ages and nations, who tion which shall be purified by fire. Liberty-liberty are under the animal instead of the true human law, But the legitimate effect of a true civilization and

and to set the captive free—this is the liberty we need religion is to reverse this sentiment and practice, by and claim. It must and shall be preserved. If we inspiring sympathy for the sufferer, and causing the cannot have these, then let despotism come in its strong to bear the burthens of the weak, "AND so worst form-not in the shape of a disorderly and disorganizing mob, but at least in the decent form of law. civilization to consist in being AFFABLE, COURTEOUS, ed, let it be done, while the warm life-blood flows with these qualities that, so far as use requires, the from the reeking bayonet, decently and by law. We forests may be cleared away, and the buffaloes may be enter an eternal protest against the power or right of destroyed, yet it is utterly impossible that the exercise of these qualities should destroy, or even hurt, any human being. Hence, those who speak of Indians "perishing" before "civilization," misapply the term; and for Christians, and especially Christian pastors, to do so, seems to me incomprehensible

They tell us to look at facts. "Have not the In 'first rate notice" appended to an extract of a letter dians faded away," say they, "from the landing of our of mine dated at Cambridge, (in the last Liberator,) Pilgrim Fathers to the present time?" Let us look and which was originally printed in the Tri-Weekly at PRINCIPLES. A Christian civilization, for the pro-Publisher here, an independent and lively little sheet, motion of which there are fifty thousand pastors in which is to be commended for being less trammelled the United States, besides authors and professors, and than the newspaper press generally in these troublous organizations almost without number, works no ill to times. But my chief object in writing this letter is its neighbor; it is gentle, easy to be entreated, thinkto indicate that when the letter from Cambridge was eth no evil, suffereth long, is kind, and is full of mercy written, I had not seen the Boston Atlas and Bee, which and good works. It is certain, absolutely certain, that I think spoke out manfully and nobly in opposition to the outworking of these principles will clothe the both of the atrocious mobs in Boston, of which I was naked, feed the hungry, and ensure homes for the an eye-witness in both cases. If ever I felt utterly homeless. Nothing less than this is the gospel of glad ashamed and disgusted, it was on both of these occasions, and I could not but feel the force of the remarks "the poor" throughout all the world; and could it be of that able and noble minister of the New Testament, offered to the Indians in sincerity and good faith, in-Rev. James Freeman Clarke, that the man who tram- stead of the creeds and curses which they get, there pled upon free speech spit upon the mother who bore is not one among the race but would receive it gladly.

him, or words to that effect. I wish to inquire of you, But the fact that, instead of this, the Indians upon my worthy friend, whether it has ever happened he- our frontiers are robbed, and poisoned, and starved, e in this country, that peaceable meetings for a and massacred, and made savage by the savageness of high moral purpose, composed chiefly of intelligent their treatment, is a demonstrative proof that the prinand humane men and women, in good part well-known ciples of Christianity are not applied or sustained; non-resistants-in the latter case, at least-have ever and it is obvious to every candid mind that they never been broken up within the short period of less than can be, so long as those who are high in authority two months, and at both times by the connivance and are continually harping about the Indian's destiny to instigation of the Mayors? I think not. It seems to perish before "civilization," and at the same time me Boston has earned an infamy in this matter which seem satisfied (for aught they do) with the spread of

is one of the largest,-loathe and abhor the Satanic gon, published in 1856, tell that the Indians in that spirit which is so rife in that city; we cannot but feel Territory were still in their nakedness, their pollution that your flunkey "city of notions," for the time be- and misery, as when the first missionaries set their ing, has this noble old Commonwealth completely at feet upon those shores. We also learn that, at that bay! Yes, to borrow the expressive language of very time, the Church had schools and colleges from that noble and true woman, Maria Weston Char- the extreme North to the extreme South, with suffiders and manufacturers of slave products, who are It is to find out the causes of failure and of griev-

rich enough to hire about an equal number of day- ances that this Committee is proposed to go to the seat laborers no less ignorant and selfish," have put the of government, for means and authority to investigate

ry of those mendacious and filthy characters, Fay, ant evidence of their capacity for high attainments in Howe, and last, though not least, Slade, the Senator! the arts of the highest social life; and that it is morally Notice their villanous ribaldry, buffoonery, and bra- certain that, as soon as a mild and Christian policy is zen audacity, before a Committee of the Legislature observed towards them, our settlers on the frontier of Massachusetts, and tell us if it is not high time may live in peace, and the millions constantly wasted that these wretched men and their more wretched in Indian wars may in future be saved to the country. tools were made to bite the dust. Had the Legis- Father Beeson was heard with deep attention, after lature of Massachusetts a spirit akin to that of their which the resolutions were ably discussed. Short adfathers, these wretched flunkeys would have been dresses were made by Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Dr. P. B. drummed out of the State, and sent where the Bos-Randolph, and R. Thayer. Each dwelt very properly ton tea went, long ago. God forgive me if I ever upon the great injustice which has been done to the would, at any board, whether Senate or cup-board, sit in conclave with such wretches as Slade and his Bea-manded for them that partial redress which, only, we

> Mr. Cobb thought he could see a reason for the difference of the people to this subject in the fact that

Boston upon her good behavior in the future; and if Mr. Thayer assigned, as the more obvious cause of

it, the fact time we district make done goo injustice to the "natives," and it is not pleasant sinners to meet for the purpose of listening to the who will be sure to rebuke them for their sina. showed how easily the largest churches can be filed when it is proposed to do something for the salvation of the heathen, who are much farther off, and who

we do not know, and have never wronged. Both these gentlemen showed how the American Church and people have lost sight, in their treat of the Indian and the negro, of the genins of the Gospel, which teaches that "the greatest should are the least," quoting, "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister," and "He that greatest among you shall be your servant" treatment of the two proscribed races has been ap petual violation of the spirit of these beam divine teachings. "Shall I not visit for these th

The 3d resolution was warmly supported by Dr. R. S. Gardner and Horace Seaver, Esq.

saith the Lord."

A delegation of three gentlemen, with power to g A delegation of the visit Washington with a appeal to the General Government in behalf of the Indians remaining in our country.

The meeting then adjourned. Boston, Feb. 27, 1861.

NO SARRATH

In a "Prize Essay on the Sabbath," written by a arneyman printer in Scotland, occurs the

ssage :bath would hopelessly enslave the wo one monotonous, and continuous, and eteral vice for ever on the rack, the fingers for ever playing, the balls for ever straining, the brow for eversmening, the for ever plodding, the brain for ever throbbin to ders forever drooping, the loins for ever aching restless mind for ever scheming!"

The above is a specimen of the deceptive iningations with which Sabbatical literature, particularly that of the Tract Society, abounds. It is assumed a matter of course, in this statement of the journe man printer, that the periodical remission of lale so precious to all workers, whether with hand or hear necessarily connected with the thing that he men by the Sabbath, (namely, a recognizing and a Sunday as peculiarly holy time,) so that the two stand or fall together. Yet, not only is the different and the separableness, of these two things very plan but you may immediately compel him to acknowled it, and forever close this refuge of lies against his

If you spend your Sunday on a couch, or with n interesting book in the parlor, or reclining, with a without a friend, in the summer's shade in the ope air, you will have got far more rest than our jour man printer, with his Sabbath school class and his two or three church services. He has been urgin upon you the importance of remission from labor. est. You acknowledge the justice of the idea, you leave off labor, and devote yourself to rest; and you get this rest even more thoroughly than he does.] e is no better satisfied with you than before. I calls you a Sabbath-breaker, just as much as if you had been working; and by and by it appears that has been using the plea of rest merely as a pretence get something else.

The whole argument by which it is represented the the Bible requires Christians to observe Sunday as a Sabbath is a tissue of misrepresentation and dece tion : and a little discriminating study of the Bi itself upon this point will enable any one to confute u put to shame those who are seeking to fix again to Jewish yoke upon our necks, and to destroy the liber with which Christ has made us free .- c. w. w.

The Charlestown Advertiser has the following which it very justly characterizes as

A BRUTAL TRANSACTION. On Wednesday of ning, the 23d of January, at 10g o'clock, loud as were heard in a house on Belmont street, occupied a colored man, about 30 years of age, named is Boston. The neighbors did not venture to enter, by Watchman S. M. Merrill was found, and, in comp with John McCarty and another Irishman, went the house. There was no light, but they obt ne, and found Boston badly infla one, and found Boston boaty innamed with or tremens, with nothing on but his shirt and dr When they attempted to arrest him, he fought perately, but was finally pinioned, and in that tion taken to the watch-house. A little way for house his drawers fell about his heels, so that the actually had nothing on but his shirt.

they were not obtained. Before morning Bostor came quiet, and he was then removed to a ce which were a bunk and bed-clothes. In the mor it was found that his feet were badly frozen. then arraigned before Justice Robinson, and fined to dollars and costs for assaulting Watchman Merili, and sentenced to the House of Correction in days for assault on John McCarty. (?) Monstro

HUMBLE PIE. Jeff. Davis's speech at Montg vas moderately cool and impudent. It ying morsel for the compromisers to cl ion is, how often are we to be kicked some slight return? The Southern Conot on its knees, it is not eating dirt. Mr. Breckinridge, was unn The slave aristocracy canvass. The slave aristocracy, heaten. They have stood up str. beaten. They have stood up straight since their defeat. They have lashed the freemen of the North into cowardly submisays he wants no concessions, no comprom will maintain our rights at all hazards." nent and defender of slavery says this, I name of heaven, ought the representative to say! Who is Jeff. Davis, and what decored. The proposed President of the president of the proposed President of the president of the president of the president of the preside name or neaven, ought the representation and what sent? Davis is the supposed Preside now at war with the General Govern trampling upon its flag, and cursing States that are known principally for their barbarism, and their love of the approximation that ever discrassed the asset of the suppression institution that ever disgraced the narth high heaven. States that are pecuniarly poor to pay their postage, too despois to speech, too ignorant to establish free sch speech, too ignorant or casacian in Congret that are losing their representation in Congret cause the laws of material prosperity are sainst the States that young Iowa, Minnesota and Kansa pass in population, in wealth and intelligence. That is the constituency before whom we must desert our principles, yield our triumph, and ell-

Do pass a compromise! We tremble at the the of "Southern powder and Southern steel," [link] for by us, and chivalrously stolen from us, and exercised knees we ask for peace.—Learemerth [kint]

THE EXPRESS AND THE POOR OF NEW TO The Express of Monday stated in a leading that "workmen from the great establishmen hell, in Centre street, are now in the Air subsisting on the bounty of the community. Messrs. Cornell reply as follows:—

A copy of the Express has just been shows containing a statement totally at truth. Allow us to state that we dred and twenty-four more men than w and if there are any men who have w present subsisting on the bounty of the known to us. Orders on hand, Feb. 1, those on hand Feb. 1, 1858, by \$80,000.

Yours respectfully, J. B. & W. W. CORNELL& No. 139 Centre street, Feb. 8, 1861.

SHORT-LIVED HONEYMOON.—A. Miss White Harrisburg Telegraph, of M'Kean, who was get to a gentleman from Mississippi, a few weeks go accompanied her husband to that State, which we tended making her future residence, returned in risburg on Tuesday afternoon, having her did leave the Southern domain at a certain dist, which we have the foundation of ten hours. It seems that his a free use of her Northern sentiments. What done with the husband, we do not learn.

MASSACHUSETTS ON PEACE PRO the Crittenden propositions, as was of contexpected. On the resolutions of the Thirty-three, the vote was five to six. Were Adams, Delano, Rice, Thayer, Trisistion, Alley, Buffington, Burlingame, Days

Commence of the

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sylvania, authorised The The paper, vis Jackson, WM.

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The firm Cleveland,

forcement of ple of the N to secure to under the (and imitation tlement of t Union. Fully coin the preamble I am, RESOLUTIO Whereas, our country, deems it prop an insta tions of the zens and offic mony among And where

service, has re and on his through the S cient aid, acc and to the d erent States Matthew John the Northern a conductor o road, exerted nd courage, nents, and to Virginia,—be Resolved, b city of Wheel Matthew Joh other citizens given proof o

zen of Whee

Passed, Feb JACOB BUS lows:] W. C. Cleland

Sin-By t Wheeling, I ha enclosed copy of unanimously at expression of tained by this decision manife having on boa der the laws, th Fully coinci of the resolution I am, sir, y

THE DESIGN JR. A Negro Ar

There are ma

ng scheme is or ion of the Nor

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Redpath, Fred. on whose should of his father's h posing to take war to consumn all the horrors will find their leading to this c by us, and other nan whose a headquarters. paper from time lows: The pre-tators in Canada ported as held b notorious Redpa of evil all over now in Kansas, voyage by sea, le pectedly in Hay groes in Canadi them, and using some scheme, guessed; letter papers intimati that they only take up their ii. nothing so much as which have at ground for serior

ground for serior That this app That this app reason to believe the property of the state, one of this State, one of this State, one of this state, one of the state, and the state there discussed all en family man, a Democrathere that such a its fully determine are given with a are given with a place, who is in